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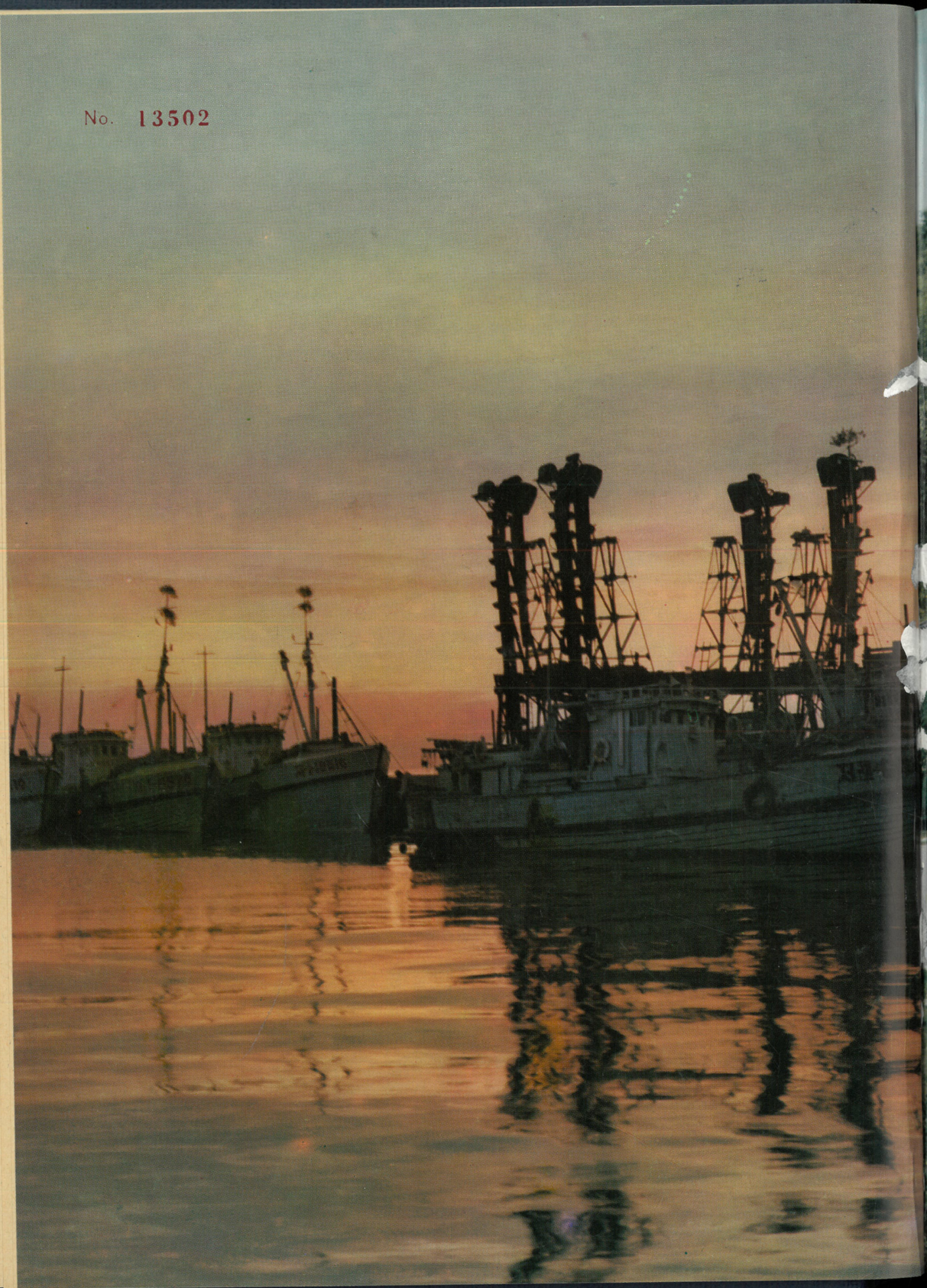

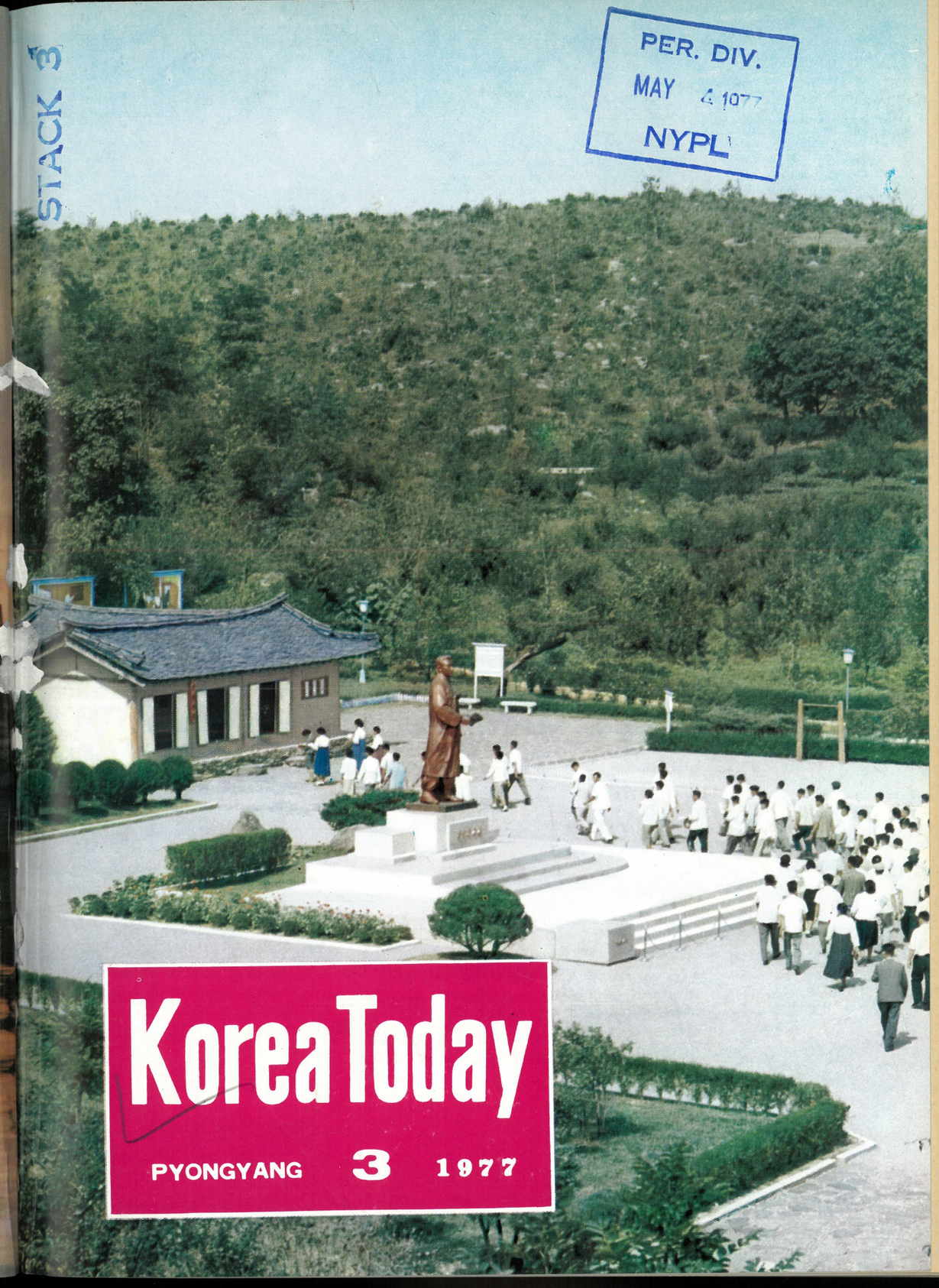

Korea Today

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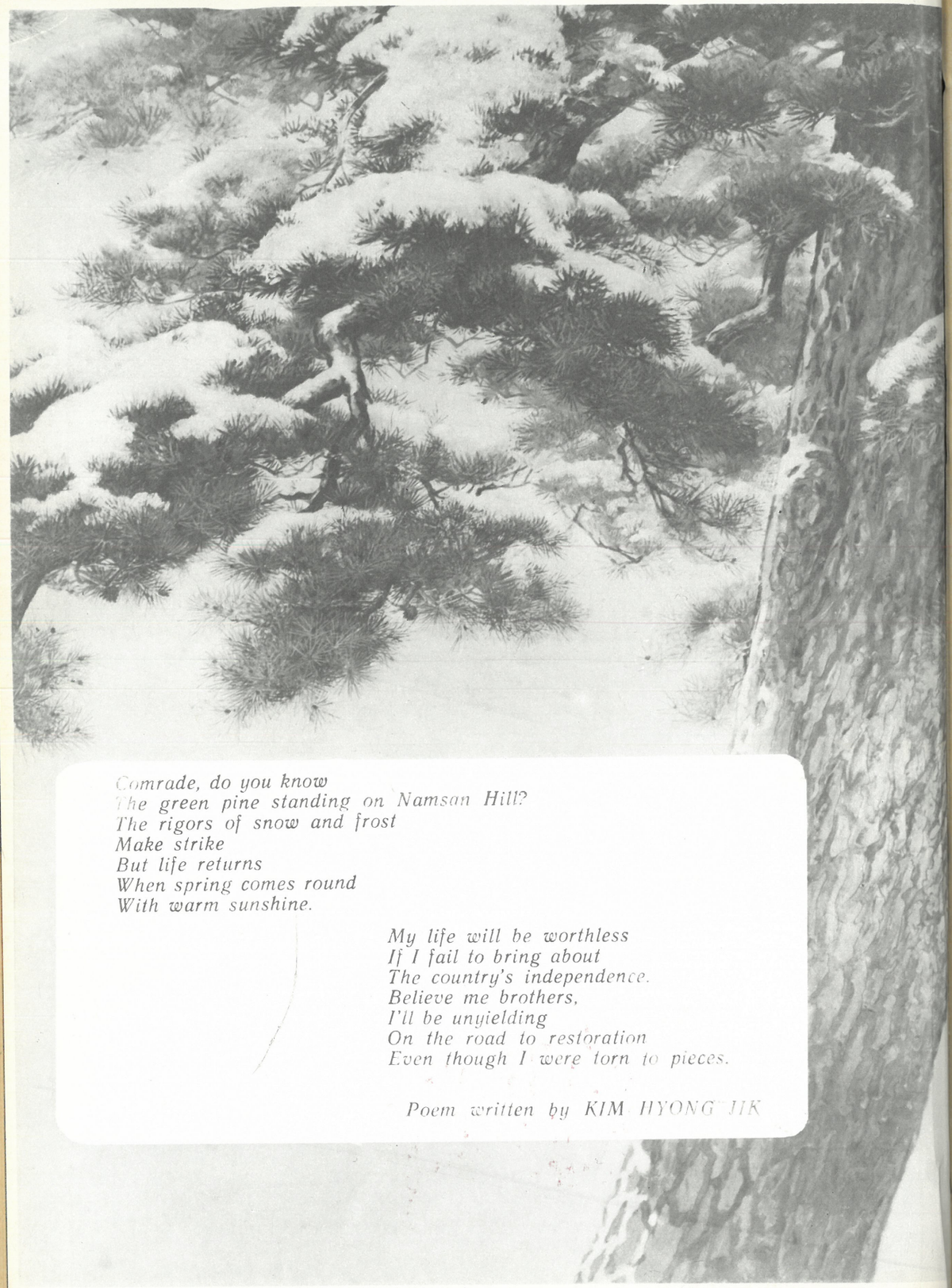

Comrade, do you know
The green pine standing on Namsan Hill?
The rigors of snow and frost
Make strike
But life returns
When spring comes round
With warm sunshine.

My life will be worthless
If I fail to bring about
The country's independence.
Believe me brothers,
I'll be unyielding
On the road to restoration
Even though I were torn to pieces.

Poem written by KIM HYONG JIK

Korea Today

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FRONT COVER: Ponghwa-ri associated with the revolutionary history of Kim Hyong Jik, an indomitable anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter and an outstanding leader of the Korean national-liberation movement. Here he conducted his revolutionary activities

INSIDE FRONT COVER: The poem "The Green Pine Standing on Namsan Hill" written by Kim Hyong Jik

Historic Event Which Paved the Way to Epoch-Making Development in Korean National-Liberation Movement

Kim Hyong Jik, an indomitable revolutionary fighter and an outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement, pioneered a new path of the Korean anti-Japanese national-liberation movement, overcoming manifold difficulties and trials in the way of the struggle for national liberation.

Today our people significantly greet the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Korean National Association (KNA) by Kim Hyong Jik which paved the way to an epoch-making development of the national-liberation movement in Korea.

Kim Hyong Jik created the KNA on March 23, 1917 and showed a new path for the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement in our country, upholding the banner of national independence in the grim days of Japanese imperialist colonial rule when the destiny of the country and nation was at stake.

Since Japanese imperialist occupation of Korea our people had fought actively against the Japanese imperialists and their lackeys in the teeth of ruthless suppression by the Japanese imperialists.

But their struggle had suffered setbacks.

At the time the bourgeois nationalists who styled themselves "leaders" of the national-liberation movement could not show the masses of the people the right orientation and ways of struggle.

Panic-stricken by the Japanese imperialists' barbarous suppression and the revolutionary advance of the masses of the people, they abandoned even the "slogan" of national liberation and gave up struggle.

Such situation and lesson of the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement urgently called for waging an anti-Japanese national-liberation movement from the independent stand.

This urgent demand was splendidly met by Kim Hyong Jik's independent stand and outstanding leadership.

In the aim of the KNA, Kim Hyong Jik advanced for the first time a correct policy of opposing reliance on outside forces and maintaining the independent stand in the national-liberation struggle.

With the establishment of the KNA by Kim Hyong Jik the Korean anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle started to advance steadfastly along the new path with a clear-cut goal.

The independent stand Kim Hyong Jik maintained constantly in the establishment and activity of the KNA was that a people should win their country's independence by themselves.

Kim Hyong Jik said:

"The Koreans must have the Koreans' spirit at any place. Independence of Korea will not be given by any foreigners. History teaches that relying on the outer forces is the path leading to the destruction of the nation."

The national-liberation struggle is a struggle for the peoples of the colonial and dependent countries oppressed by the foreign forces

Kim Hyong Jik indicating the direction of struggle to heads of KNA local organizations

of aggression to uphold independence. It, therefore, must be conducted not by foreigners but by those peoples, its master.

For the victory of the Korean national-liberation movement, Koreans had to wage vigorously the anti-Japanese struggle, firmly relying upon their own strength, with their spirit and faith.

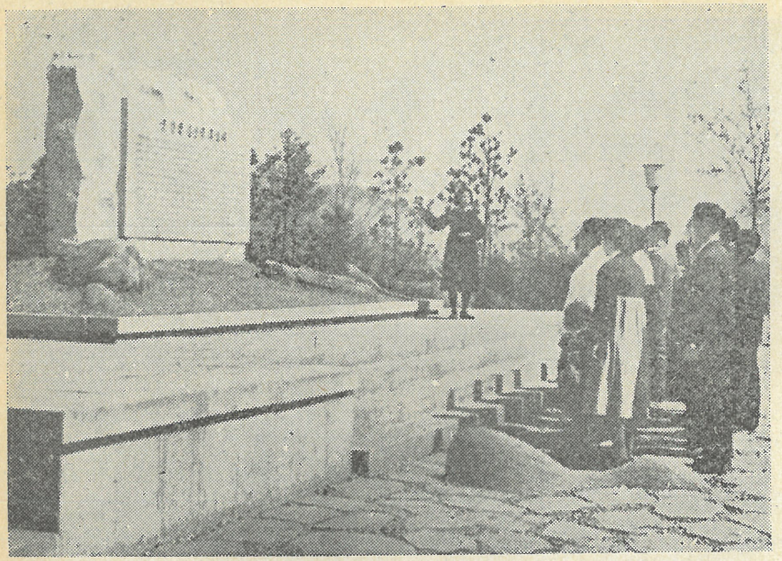
This was the main lesson from the bourgeois nationalist movement in our country and a truth proved by history. Our country was occupied by the Japanese imperialist aggressors because the corrupt and incompetent feudal rulers served big countries and depended upon foreign forces with no spirit of national independence.

So, Kim Hyong Jik strove to build up the main revolutionary forces and lay the solid mass base of the revolutionary struggle.

He guided the KNA members and political workers to band together the broad sections of the anti-Japanese patriotic forces to build the mass base of the revolution.

He went deep among workers and peasants at home and abroad—the border areas along the Amnok-gang River, Pyongyang, Kangdong and Unryul, and wide areas of northeast China including Fusung, Antu and Kirin inhabited by Koreans—and worked energetically to arm them with progressive ideas and promote their national and class consciousness.

Under his outstanding guidance the KNA members visited wide areas at home and abroad to infuse the oppressed masses of people with the idea of class emancipation and



The monument erected at Ponghwa-ri associated with Kim Hyong Jik's revolutionary history to commemorate his precious revolutionary exploits and patriotic spirit

the spirit of national independence and energetically carried on organizational and political activities to raise their revolutionary consciousness.

Consequently, the KNA, an underground revolutionary organization, was deeply rooted among the masses.

Kim Hyong Jik saw the unity of all the anti-Japanese forces as an important militant weapon in achieving the country's independence and national liberation.

It was a vital question on which the destiny of the national-liberation movement depended, particularly because the forces of the anti-Japanese movement in our country were split up. Kim Hyong Jik untiringly educated small independence movement organizations and independence agitators influenced by nationalism that were taking the wrong path, to unite them.

In order to prepare for an armed struggle, he strove to form new armed units of workers and peasants and constantly exerted a revolutionary influence upon the existing armed organizations to rouse them to the struggle against the Japanese imperialists.

The KNA's brisk activities enabled the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement of our people to make a gradual unified development and our people to build up their own revolutionary forces for raising this movement to new heights.

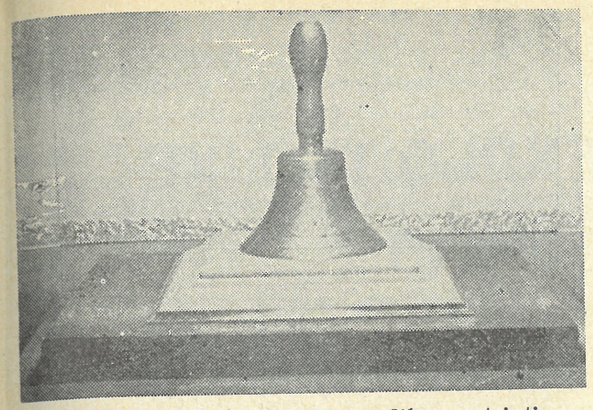
Kim Hyong Jik played the role of a great pioneer in changing the course of the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement of our people from the nationalist to the communist movement.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The period of bourgeois nationalist movement came to an end with the March First Uprising as a momentum and the national-liberation struggle of the working class and other Korean people, under the banner of Marxism-Leninism, entered a new stage."

In such a historical period, Kim Hyong Jik convened the Kuantien Meeting with the object of further developing the KNA activities and advanced a new line on the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement.

Kim Hyong Jik said that the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement in our country should be guided by Marxism-Leninism, a new thought, and that the Japanese imperialist aggressors and the landlords and capitalists could be overthrown and a new society



The bell used by Kim Hyong Jik, a patriotic and revolutionary educationist, for the education of the rising generation

built, where the proletariat would live happily, only when a struggle was waged, depending upon the workers, peasants and other sections of the masses of people.

The line laid down by Kim Hyong Jik, an ardent revolutionary, was an only correct one based on a scientific analysis of the limitations of the bourgeois nationalist movement and its essential weaknesses, the demand of the time at a historical turning-point and the changed situation at home and abroad.

His establishment and guidance of the KNA were an important event in the development of our people's anti-Japanese national-liberation movement.

Since Kim Hyong Jik pointed out the direction and ways of struggle on the spirit of national independence and admirably carried them into practice, our people's anti-Japanese national-liberation movement could vigorously advance.

The immortal exploits of the KNA established by Kim Hyong Jik, an outstanding leader of the Korean national-liberation movement, and his lofty intention of national liberation were splendidly carried over and developed by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the peerless patriot, the sun of the nation and the legendary hero.

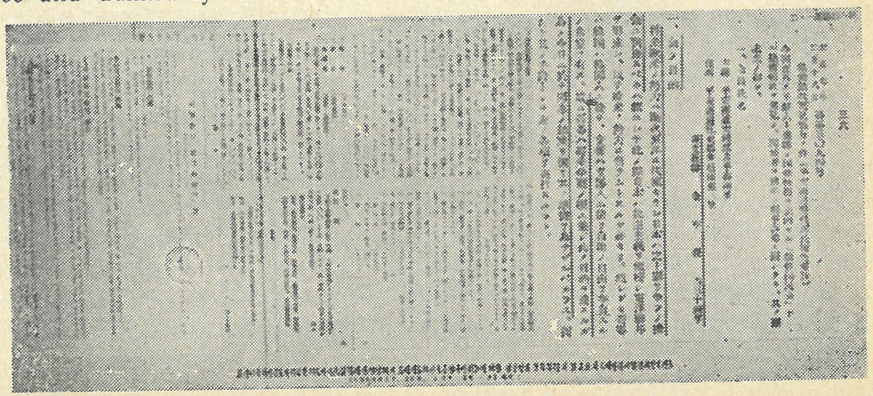
Taking over the revolutionary cause of his father, the great leader early set out on the revolutionary road.

Upholding the revolutionary banner of the immortal Juche idea, he organized and led the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and splendidly carried out the cause of national liberation which Kim Hyong Jik had striven to achieve.

Kim Hyong Jik's immortal services and precious exploits provided the valuable soil in which the glorious revolutionary traditions, the eternal foundation stone for the Korean revolution, established by the great leader, have taken their roots.

An ideal society cleared of the exploiting classes, where the masses of the one-time have-nots live well, a sovereign and dignified socialist power, independent, self-supporting and self-defensive, has been built on this land under the wise guidance of the respected and beloved leader, which Kim Hyong Jik dedicated all his life to and longed for.

Chin Gyong Sun



Secret documents of the Japanese imperialists on the activities of the KNA organized and guided by Kim Hyong Jik, an indomitable anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter

"IMMORTAL EXPLOITS LIKE GLITTERING JEWEL"

Kim Hyong Jik, father of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and an indomitable revolutionary fighter, emerged as an outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement in our country and as a great pioneer in changing the course of the movement from the nationalist to the communist movement in the period of national suffering when Japanese imperialist colonial rule was at its zenith, and dedicated his whole life to the sacred revolutionary struggle for the country's independence and the people's freedom and happiness.

Today the world revolutionary people highly praise the revolutionary life of Kim Hyong Jik and his brilliant exploits performed through his revolutionary activities, expressing unbounded respect and reverence for him.

Molephi Moconi, a public figure of South Africa, said:

"There are many fathers in the world. But there is no such father in the world as Kim Hyong Jik who did a great work.

"He raised Comrade Kim Il Sung to be the sun of the Korean nation and one of the outstanding leaders of the world revolution.

"He is father of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the most prominent iron-willed brilliant commander in the world. He is father of Korea where the most advanced socialist system in the world has been established.

"Kim Hyong Jik brought up the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who, carrying the destiny of the Korean nation on his shoulders, pioneered the most difficult and arduous revolutionary path and led and is leading the Korean people from victory to victory, and he prepared the way for the most glorious history of the modern Korean revolution led by the great leader."

The Zambian paper *Daily Mail* wrote:

"Kim Hyong Jik, father of the great leader of the Korean people President Kim Il Sung and an outstanding leader of the Korean anti-Japanese national-liberation movement, began to fight the Japanese imperialists in his middle school days. On March 23, 1917, he established the Korean National Association (KNA) whose fighting goal was to win Korean independence by the Korean people themselves and energetically expanded the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle at home and abroad."

The paper continued:

"In the autumn of 1917 Kim Hyong Jik was arrested by the Japanese imperialists.

"Even behind the bars he worked out a plan to advance further the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement and the Korean revolution, in spite of the brutal torture and appeasement of the Japanese imperialist police."

Masato Miura in Yamaguchi prefecture, Japan, who met Kim Hyong Jik in the spring of 1917 wrote in his reminiscences:

"The KNA's method of struggle was right, above all. It fought to win Korean independence not by relying on foreign forces but by efforts of the Korean people themselves, and not by the method of petition or reform but by the revolutionary method of combining properly political and military activities....

"The establishment of the KNA and the rapid expansion of its activities by Kim Hyong Jik was a bolt from the blue to the Japanese imperialists, and struck terror into their hearts....

"Time dims people's memory. But the noble image of Kim Hyong Jik never fades out of their memory and his great revolutionary spirit lives in their hearts today with a greater vitality, shedding more brilliant rays."

Porikarbe Johnson, Editor-in-Chief of *Togo-Press*, said:

"The words of the 'Song of Advance' composed by Kim Hyong Jik, father of the respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, will live long in my ear memory.

"I will never forget the song in my life.

"The 'Song of Advance' shows us the fighting spirit against injustice and colonialism which invaded Korea in the days of the Japanese imperialist rule.

"Kim Hyong Jik imbued posterity with his lofty patriotism so that they might dedicate their whole life to the struggle for the liberation of the country."

Zaimi Amar, an Algerian trade unionist, remarked:

"Kim Hyong Jik devoted his life wholly to Korea's independence and the dignity of the people and set the rising generation a practical example as to how to live for their country and people.

"It is of special importance for the countries fighting under the uplifted banner of anti-imperialist struggle to study the revolutionary activities of Kim Hyong Jik, a great patriot."

Argedes Modales, Chairman of the Association of Bolivian Residents in Havana, said:

"Kim Hyong Jik said that the Japanese imperialist aggressors could be driven out of Korea and her independence achieved not by the method of petition or reform but only by the method of closely combining the political and military activities.

"This correct line for national liberation against Japanese imperialism laid down by Kim Hyong Jik in organizing and leading the KNA immensely inspires the Bolivian and other Latin-American peoples fighting now against the imperialist policy of colonial enslavement.

"The Bolivian people who have long groaned under the US imperialist fascist rule can fully understand the KNA's aim."

Chairman of the Pakistan-Korea Youth Friendship Association said that he learned much from Ponghwa-ri associated with Kim Hyong Jik's revolutionary history, and went on:

"The brilliant immortal exploits of Kim Hyong Jik will go down in history in letters of gold so that they can shine bright like a jewel forever.

"Heroism displayed by the revolutionary family of President Kim Il Sung in the struggle for national liberation is rare in the world."

Historic Hsikiang Meeting

Our people significantly greet the 40th anniversary of the historic Hsikiang Meeting amid the magnificent circumstances where they are making a grand onward movement to hasten the complete victory of socialism and dye the whole society with the Juche idea, upholding the red banner of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural.

The Hsikiang Meeting held under the guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in March 1937 was a historic meeting of great significance in carrying out splendidly his far-sighted strategic policy aimed at bringing about a steady upsurge in the Korean revolutionary movement as a whole centring around the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

At the meeting the great leader made a review of the action of different units of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army (KPRA) until they came to Hsikiang after the Nanhutou Meeting held in February 1936 and put forward a new strategic policy of advancing into the homeland.

The substance of what the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said at the meeting was:

We must advance into our fatherland. Only then can we imbue the people at home, who are now suffering under Japanese imperialist rule, with confidence in the victory of the revolution. It will also be a great inspiration to them merely to know that our People's Revolutionary Army, which is made up of sons and daughters of the Korean people, is strong.

By advancing into the fatherland, I do not mean attacking a big city and occupying it. Just entering Korea and shooting off several rounds of bullets will be enough to give immense courage to our people.

The proud advance of a big, combined unit of staunch Korean Communists into the homeland will be a great demonstration.

The great significance of this advance lies in giving our people the conviction that Korea will be restored.

The great leader's policy of advance of the KPRA into the homeland was a most scientific and revolutionary one which met the demands of the prevailing situation and the Korean revolution.

On the eve of their invasion of the continent, the Japanese imperialists made frantic efforts to check the advance of the KPRA into Korea and prevent its influence. Moreover, they rigged up all manner of evil laws to intensify the fascist oppression of the Korean people, while viciously scheming to obliterate everything Korean. They clamoured more feverishly: "Japan and Korea are one" and "The Japanese and the Koreans are of the same ancestry."

The Korean people, who had lived, pinning all their hopes and expectations on the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation, impatiently waited for the KPRA units led by him to advance into the homeland at an early date to destroy the enemy and pay off old scores.

The advance of the KPRA units into the homeland and the expansion of the armed struggle was urgently demanded by the development of our revolution and it was a strategic policy the great leader had long pursued.

In the mid-1930's, the internal revolutionary forces of the Korean people had been prepared for a great countrywide upsurge in their national-liberation struggle.

It was a ripe demand of the Korean revolution for the KPRA units, relying upon these forces, to advance deep into the homeland and wage an armed struggle.

This policy of advance into the homeland was a wise one aimed at bringing about a continuous upsurge in our revolution by imbuing the Korean people suffering under Japanese imperialist colonial rule with firm confidence in the country's liberation and the victory of the revolution and with national pride and encouraging them energetically to wage the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

Basing himself on the grand strategy already set forth, the great leader stressed at the meeting that the armed struggle had to be stepped up, so that heavier blows could be dealt at Japanese imperialism. To this end, he said, the Mt. Paekdu-san base had to be extended to the Rangrim Range and the KPRA had to advance without cease deep into Korea.

He explained to each unit its course of action, according to his plan for advancing into the homeland. The main unit was to advance in the direction of Hyesan, one of the strategic strongpoints of the frontier guards. Another unit was to advance to the Musan area, through Antu and Holung. Yet another unit was to tie down the enemy in the Linchiang and Changpai areas bordering on Korea.

This plan of operations outlined by the great leader was a far-sighted strategic plan. It was not limited to an onslaught by a large combined unit on one or two cities in the homeland, but was aimed at bringing about a continuous upsurge in the Korean revolution as a whole centring around the anti-Japanese armed struggle, by securing military control over the border areas around Mt. Paekdu-san and delivering successive heavy blows at the Japanese imperialist aggressors.

The great leader personally led the main force of the KPRA to break through the frontier defences loudly advertized by the Japanese imperialists as a "wall of iron" and attack Pochonbo on June 4, 1937 and deal heavy political and military blows to the Japanese imperialists, thereby throwing out the revolutionary rays of hope to our people who were groaning in darkness, rights totally denied.

The unit which advanced to the Musan area and the other unit which was to tie down the enemy in the Linchiang and Changpai areas, according to the great leader's operational plan, admirably carried out their combat tasks.

The brilliant victory in the operations in the homeland organized and led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung showed clearly the correctness and great vitality of the Juche-based revolutionary strategic and tactical policy advanced by him at the Hsikiang Meeting, and it was a historic event taking a glorious place in the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle of the Korean people.

On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the Hsikiang Meeting, our people fondly recollect the Hsikiang Meeting convened and led by the great leader and the immortal exploits of the heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle with a high national pride and a great revolutionary pride and are firmly determined to arm themselves more closely with our Party's revolutionary traditions established by the great leader, and inherit and develop them splendidly, protect and guard him politically and ideologically and carry through to the end his orders and instructions unconditionally.

Kim Ho Su

"The Juche Idea Is a Great Revolutionary Idea Reflecting the Characteristics of Our Era"

Report of Chairman Jose Franscisco Aguilar Bulgarelli of the Costa Rica-Korea Association of Friendship and Culture at First National Scientific Seminar on the Juche Idea Held in Costa Rica (Gist)

THE JUCHE IDEA

We are living in the most important period of radical changes in human history. In our age, capitalism, which dominated the world for over two centuries, has started to go to ruin, giving way to collectivism leading us to socialism and communism.

The main characteristic of our era is that the masses of the people have become the makers of history. People are not willing now to obey the economically strong ruling class like a sheep. Having appeared as masters of the world for the first time in history, they are shaping their destiny by themselves.

The Juche idea fathered by the great revolutionary leader Marshal Kim Il Sung is a great revolutionary idea reflecting the characteristics of our era.

Nobody has any doubt as to the fact that the masses of the people have become the makers of history. The masses of the people are now becoming independent and creative beings freed from exploitation and oppression, and carving out their own destiny.

The new era raised new problems never posed before. Because the revolutionary development brings a new situation, opens a bright prospect and raises problems which could neither be presented nor solved before. Now revolutionary struggle is under way all over the world. It is quite obvious that changes are taking place even in the most backward colonies, shaking their very foundations, though they find themselves in differing conditions and stages.

All this proves that the former political formulae and experiences cannot be the only key to the solution of our problems.

Revolutionary transformations are for building socialism. So far it has been considered that such transformations should be conducted according to the old ready-made theoretical formulae.

But now concrete solutions adapted to the new circumstances must be worked out and ideas, theories and methods offering a correct solution of the problems be given.

The great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, basing himself on the Juche idea, gave a new systematization of all aspects of struggle. He defines the Juche idea as follows:

"In a nutshell, the idea of Juche means that the masters of the revolution and the work of construction are the masses of the people and that they are also the motive force of the revolution and the work of construction. In other words, one is responsible for one's own destiny and one has also the capacity for hewing out one's own destiny."

Establishing Juche means taking the attitude of a master towards the revolution and construction. As they are the masters of the revolution and construction, the masses of the people should take an attitude of a master. The attitude of a master finds expression in the independent stand and creative stand.

INDEPENDENT STAND

The independent stand means thinking and solving all the problems in accordance with one's own judgement and faith and on the basis of one's own experiences and conditions.

The independent stand means also that one should solve one's problems by one's own efforts.

If man has no political independence, he is virtually dead.

The great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung has said:

"That is why the revolutionaries deem it far more honourable to die in the fight for freedom than to keep themselves alive in slavery."

The Juche idea most wisely defines man's independence as his life. It is a truly humanitarian idea.

If man loses independence in society, he cannot be called a man; he differs little from an animal. We might say that socio-political life is more valuable to a man, the social being, than physical life.

CREATIVE STAND

The problem of the masses taking the attitude of a master towards the revolution and construction and the problem of enhancing their role as a master are integrated concepts with different aspects.

We might say that the independent stand concerns the defence of the rights of the master and the fulfilment of the duty as such, whereas the creative stand concerns the ways to enhance the role of the popular masses, the master, in transforming nature and society.

It can be said that the independent stand is the fundamental stand which we must maintain in the revolution and construction, whereas the creative stand is the fundamental method that we must apply in transforming nature and society.

JUCHE AND ROLE OF MAN IN THE WORLD

The great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung has said:

"The basis of the Juche idea is that man is the master of all things and the decisive factor in everything."

This concept defines the position and role of man in the material world. It defines man from the materialistic point of view. In the philosophical sphere, the Juche idea analyzes and defines the relations between man and the material world and the role of man in the material world.

The Juche idea has established that man is the social being making independence his life and if man loses independence, he cannot be called a man.

This most clearly defines the nature of man and the differences between man and other living things in the relations between the material world and man.

Ignoring independence is tantamount to ignoring man himself.

Human history is a history of protracted struggle of people for independence. Slaves fought to overthrow the slave-owning system. Serfs struggled against the feudal system.

Today the working class and the peasantry are fighting against capitalism, against exploitation and oppression.

Man is the most precious in the world and he is also the most powerful.

Remaking nature and society is for people and it is done by them.

Means of living, the material basis of social life, are necessary for man's existence. The material basis is of significance and value only for man and it is of no importance without man.

What is important in transforming society, therefore, is not means of living but man.

The great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung has taught:

"**All human activity is determined by ideology.**"

Man is a social being with the brain, the organ of thought, and ideological consciousness. Ideological consciousness makes man know that he should remould himself in revolutionary struggle and understand how to analyze his remoulding.

In the final analysis, man is

(1) a social being with independence,
(2) the most precious and powerful,
(3) accordingly the master of everything and decides everything.

We might draw the following conclusion on the philosophical idea of Juche concerning the role of man in the material world:

Man is in the centre of everything and everything must serve man.

MATERIALIZATION OF JUCHE IDEA

INDEPENDENCE IN POLITICS

The revolutionary state representing the interests of all people, the masses of the people, must have a viewpoint that it bears the responsibility for carrying out the revolution.

If a nation is to become the master of its own destiny, it must have an independent government and material means and firmly guarantee political independence.

There must also be a capacity for formulating all policies and lines in its own interests and in conformity with the specific conditions of its country, according to its own judgement.

This does not mean that one should not use experiences of other countries' revolutionary movement. One must apply universal principles of Marxism-Leninism in conformity with the specific conditions of one's country and creatively and correctly as required by the Juche idea.

The principle of independence in politics demands complete equality and mutual respect among all nations. It opposes both being subjugated by others and subjugating others.

Nations that subjugate others can never be free.

SELF-RELIANCE IN THE ECONOMY

Economic independence is the material guarantee of an independent, sovereign state. Economic dependence brings about political dependence. The peoples of all countries must build their national economy and lay the groundwork for the revolution in their countries.

Only when an independent national economy is built is it possible to put an end to economic inequality, the basis of the inequality among nations and the cause of all injustices.

This principle does not exclude international assistance and cooperation.

This assistance must be used not for political or economic bargaining but only for building an independent national economy.

Without economic independence it is impossible to meet the increasing material demands of the people and materially guarantee them their position as masters of state and society.

SELF-DEFENCE IN NATIONAL DEFENCE

Self-defence and self-protection is intrinsic to the nature of man. A country must also have the means to defend itself.

The line of self-defence in national defence is an essential demand of an independent and sovereign state.

The three principles of independence in politics, self-reliance in the economy and self-defence in national defence are closely connected.

THEORY

In analyzing Juche we should bear in mind that this theory is applied not only to different stages of the revolution and construction of a country but, in general terms, to the specific conditions of all countries in different processes.

This characteristic of the theory proves that a theory applicable to all concrete and different conditions and circumstances can be said most correct.

Work with the masses, economic and cultural construction, state building, military building, party building, the stages of the anti-feudal, democratic revolution and the socialist and communist revolution, the world revolution and the revolution in a country — all these conceptions have been correctly analyzed and evolved by the Juche idea.

CHARACTERIZATION OF THE REVOLUTIONARY STAGE WHERE THE JUCHE IDEA IS APPLIED

The great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung characterized the revolution in the countries which still remain colonies or dependencies as the anti-imperialist national-liberation democratic revolution in the revolutionary stage.

There has long existed the theory that national liberation can be achieved only after the victory of the working class of the metropolitan country.

So revolutionaries of many countries, regarding the peoples of dependent countries as the mere reserve forces of the revolution, made all their efforts in that direction.

Marshal Kim Il Sung has made a great contribution to the development of the Marxist-Leninist doctrine by defining that the national-liberation movement of the peoples of the colonial and dependent countries, along with the forces of the world working class for socialism, forms the main revolutionary force of our times.

Evolving the Juche idea, Marshal Kim Il Sung said that the peasants in the backward countries are not only the ally of the working class but also the main force of the revolution. This theory is very clear-sighted. On the basis of this conception the Juche idea helps us understand how to combine national liberation and class liberation and how to pave the way to socialism.

TRANSITION PERIOD

It is very important to correctly define the period of transition. Otherwise, a grave danger would be entailed. Some theories identify the period of transition with the establishment of the socialist system, while others bring it up to the higher stage of communism. These conceptions are dangerous.

If one thinks the transition period ends with the establishment of the socialist system and the transition period and the proletarian dictatorship coincide with each other, the revolution will be stopped halfway.

If one brings the transition period up to the higher stage of communism, the transition period will be fairly long and one will fall into other deviations. Therefore, we must draw a right demarcation line.

Marshal Kim Il Sung, on the basis of the Juche idea, said that the transition period ends when a classless society with no class distinctions between the working class and the peasantry is built.

There were many theories on the course of building communism. But none of them did solve this problem. They only referred to it in general terms.

Only Marshal Kim Il Sung, on the basis of the Juche idea, drew the most concrete demarcation line between many stages and cla-

rified when and how the revolution should be carried out.

We can systematize the stages:

(a) building a classless society,
(b) eliminating the distinctions of physical and mental labour,
(c) each working according to his ability and getting remuneration according to his needs.

IDEOLOGICAL AND MATERIAL FORTRESSES

One of the basic principles of socialism in successfully putting into effect the Juche idea is to train people to be dignified revolutionary men equipped with knowledge, morality and strong physique and make them participate in the revolution and construction with a high sense of responsibility as the master.

One of the most important revolutionary tasks is to bring about the revolutionary remoulding of ideological consciousness which determines all the activities of people. If they are backward ideologically and demoralized, people become social cripples.

It is imperative, therefore, to bring about the revolutionary remoulding of people's ideology to make them believe that they can carry out any difficult task they undertake.

It is also important to equip people with knowledge which enables them to serve society better.

One must equip oneself with genuine patriotism and revolutionary world outlook to devote oneself not to one's own good but to the good of one's people and country.

But this does not mean that one should not strive to capture the material fortress.

METHOD

Without the method of its evolution a revolutionary theory cannot attain success in practice.

In Marshal Kim Il Sung's Juche idea the basis of the work method is the mass line.

Here arises the problem of having full faith in the masses of the people, always learning from them, and raising their role.

As you know, the revolution and construction are for the masses of the people and carried out by them. Winning over the broad masses, therefore, is the key problem determining the outcome of the revolution and construction.

But winning over the masses alone is not enough to gain victory in the revolution and construction.

Besides winning over the broad masses, we must enhance their role and make them the most powerful. Only then victory is won.

In leading the masses one must put forward proper fighting lines and slogans always from the stand of Juche.

One must fully grasp the aspiration of the popular masses and the demands of the revolution and correctly analyze the concrete situation in each revolutionary stage, and put forward right fighting lines and slogans before the masses. This is the precondition for leading the masses of the people along the right path.

METHOD OF WORK WITH MASSES

The main point in the revolutionary method of work is to correctly carry out the political work and guide the masses by the method of persuasion and education.

Man is a being with ideological consciousness.

The method of awakening the masses of the people to their revolutionary zeal by giving ideological education priority over all other work, of awakening them to their inexhaustible creative energy and enlisting it in the revolution and construction, is a fine method of work based on faith in their revolutionary spirit.

And the revolutionary method of work is a method whereby the superior organ goes down to the lower organ to help the latter in a planned way.

Leading functionaries must go into the midst of the masses of the people and teach them and learn from them, and carry out the revolutionary tasks, relying on their creativity, sharing joys and sorrows with them.

The revolutionary method of work is also taking the main link and concentrating on it. It is necessary to decide correctly the order of priority.

One must discover the central one of many complex tasks and guide all people to take up the task and fulfil it.

What is important in this method is to create a model at a typical unit and generalize it and to skilfully combine general guidance with specific guidance.

This is a good method of mobilizing the masses by positive examples in reliance upon the activity of the masses of the people.

POPULAR STYLE OF WORK

What is most important in mass guidance is to have the popular style of work while putting forward right struggle lines and slogans and possessing the correct method of work.

The reason is that the example of the leading functionaries is an effective means to move the masses and exerts a decisive influence upon them, and that the main thing in the revolutionary work is work with people.

The main contents of the popular style of work are modesty and simplicity, humanity and high level of culture, revolutionary spirit and example by deeds, the spirit of fidelity to principle, revolutionary comradeship and revolutionary morality.

This typical example of the popular style of work shown by President Kim Il Sung is a paragon for the revolutionaries of our times; and it is of great significance in showing the virtues of the people who will live in communist society.

Each time he met with difficult problems, President Kim Il Sung always consulted the popular masses and always found himself among them. The distance of the travel made by him for his on-the-spot guidance in Korea is more than 14 times the girth of the earth.

President Kim Il Sung earnestly taught the functionaries of the Workers' Party of Korea that they are the faithful servants of the popular masses and showed examples by his own deeds.

Iron will and revolutionary sweep are the most important guarantee for correctly leading the masses in the protracted revolutionary struggle.

In conclusion I quote an important proposition of President Kim Il Sung containing the essence of the Juche idea: **"The Juche idea is not a theory for theory's sake; it is the guiding idea of the revolution and construction in our country that we put forth on the basis of the experiences and lessons obtained through our complicated revolutionary struggles. In our country the Juche idea is a stern fact of history established in all aspects of social life. To have a deep understanding of the Juche idea, it is necessary to make a detailed study of our Party's policy and our country's reality."**

Indian Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification Formed

An inaugural meeting of the Indian Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification was held recently in New Delhi, India.

The meeting unanimously adopted a letter to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung amid enthusiastic applause of the attendants.

At the inauguration, speeches were made by Aziz Imam, Indian Parliament Member, and Bhim Singh, Secretary of the Indian Youth Congress.

Saying that Korea still remains divided, Aziz Imam stressed that the Indian people will continue to support the policy put forward by the great leader President Kim Il Sung for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

He emphasized that if the US imperialists trigger off a war in Korea, the whole world will be unanimous in condemning them.

In his speech Bhim Singh expressed firm solidarity with the Korean people and youth in their fight against the US imperialists and for the country's reunification.

When the formation of the Indian Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification was declared, all the attendants warmly greeted it with thunderous applause.

The attendants shouted slogans: "Long live Korean reunification!" "US troops, get out of south Korea at once!" "Down with US imperialism!"

Our Rapidly Developing Fishing Industry

Ours is a maritime country seabound on three sides. Our seas abound in seasonal and sedentary fishes and their resources are inexhaustible. Our adjacent seas are alive with fishing all the year round because there are always big schools of fish.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

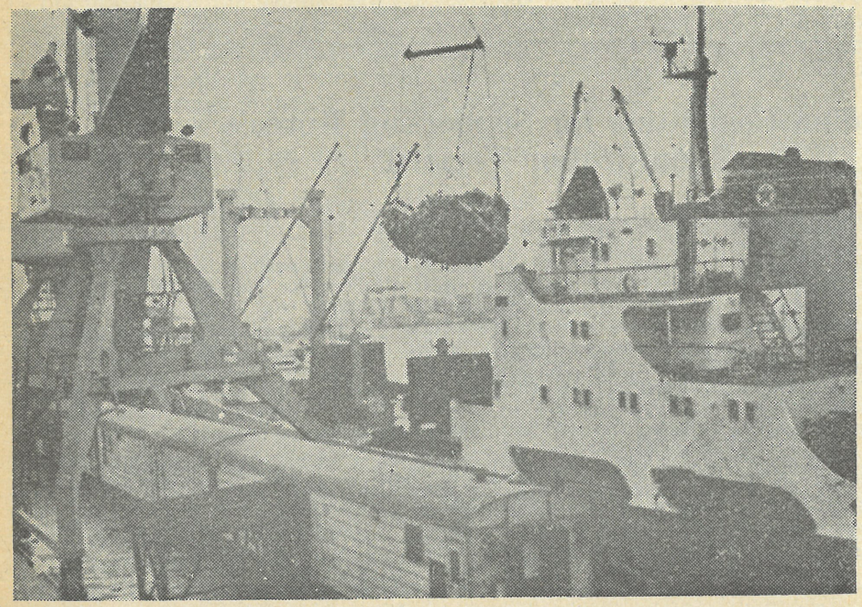
"For our country, seabound on three sides, an active development and exploitation of marine resources is of great significance in promoting the well-being of the people."

Under the wise guidance and constant concern of the great leader, our fishing industry has a solid material-technical foundation to take more fish and other sea products without difficulty and produce large quantities of high-quality processed sea food. Our fishing industry has different branches such as inshore and pelagic fisheries, seaculture, fresh-water fish culture and fish processing. So we exploit and use sea and inland water resources actively and properly.

RELYING ON SOLID MATERIAL-TECHNOLOGICAL BASIS

We have powerful pelagic fishing fleets consisting of 10,000-odd-ton modern factory or mother ships, cold storage boats and modern fishing boats and modernized inshore fishing fleets to catch fish not only in adjacent seas but also in the far-off international fishing grounds.

Relying on the strong independent economy, we have developed the shipbuilding industry rapidly. The result is that we make middle and small motor boats, 1,000-ton and 3,750-ton



The large transport boat which has returned from the sea unloads fish into refrigerator cars

Fishermen study the reminiscences of the anti-Japanese guerrillas under the militant slogan "Let's produce, study and live just as the anti-Japanese guerrillas did!"

trawlers and 15,000-ton and 20,000-ton vessels with our own techniques and materials.

With the development of the shipbuilding industry powerful production bases of large, middle and small engines, shoal detectors, radiolocators and equipment were laid, which mass-produce engines and equipment.

Fishing ports have been modernized, distant-sea fishing bases in Chongjin, Kim Chaek, Sinpo, Nampo and Sinuiju rebuilt and expanded on a large scale and the anchoring capacity of all fishing ports markedly increased.

Large ship-repair bases including docks and repair and maintenance workshops of fishery stations have been built or reinforced, and a 15 days' ship-repair system thoroughly established.

Together with the ship building and repair bases, fine fishing tackle production bases have been established. Modern fishing tackle factories set up in major fishing bases manufacture a great variety of good fishing implements.

Our fishing industry has a large army of able scientists and technicians who have a high scientific and technological level and have been trained in practice. They make extensive investigation and scientific researches of seas, sea resources, migration of fishes, fishing tackle and advanced fishing methods to put our fishing industry on a higher scientific and technological plane.

COMBINING VARIOUS FISHING METHODS

In recent years large-scale fishing based on modern techniques and medium- and small-scale fishing, and inshore fishing and pelagic fishing have developed rapidly. There has been a radical improvement in the technological equipment of our sea fishing industry and its structure.

In particular, a scientific fishing system has been established, the management and operation of fishing boats and fleets improved, and our fishermen catch fish in all seasons.

Our fishermen are faithfully carrying out the Party's policy of catching fish in various ways, without leaving the seas all the year round, by simultaneously developing pelagic and inshore fisheries, large-scale and medium- and small-scale fisheries, and large-scale state-run fisheries and medium- and small-scale locally-run fisheries.

They give priority to ocean observation and survey and shoal detection in ocean fisheries, and actively apply modern fishing tackle and

advanced fishing methods. And they have firmly established a unified command system of fishing operations of boats and fleets.

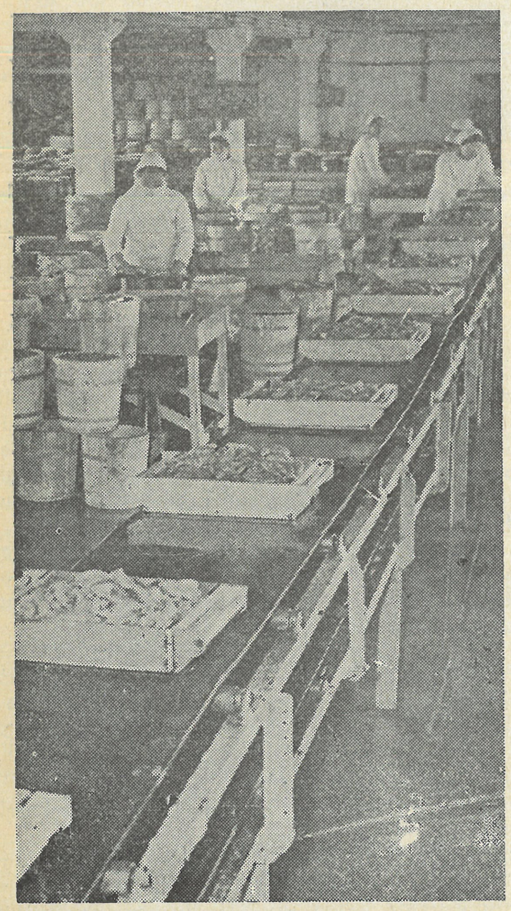
With large, modern and all-purpose boats they go to distant seas and boldly conduct lightning and mobile operations to make a good catch.

"Ryongaksan" and "Unpasan," 3,750-ton trawlers, effected an innovation of catching over 20,000 tons of fish each a year.

As of the end of August 1975 our fishermen hit the Six-Year Plan target (1.5 million tons of sea food) ahead of schedule.

Our brave fishermen continue to strive to catch fish for over 300 days this year, too, and bring about innovations in fish catch, upholding the New Year Address of the great leader for 1977.

Workers of the processing shop at the Sinpo Fish Processing Plant make innovations in their work



HIGH-QUALITY PROCESSED SEA FOOD MASS-PRODUCED

The rapid development of fish processing is one of the important tasks our Party set before the fishing industry in order to satisfy the growing demand of the working people for marine products.

According to this Party's policy modern fish processing factories have sprung up at fishing ports on the east and west coasts, which has brought about new changes in fish processing.

In the pre-liberation days fish processing was done by hand or by handicraft technique. But, today it has completely got rid of backwardness and we mass-produce a wide range of high-quality processed sea food including refrigerated and canned fish.

In recent years, the processing of fish on 10,000-ton factory or mother ships and cold storage boats has made a rapid progress.

There are modern freezing plants and cold storages, large and small, in the fishing bases.

Such storages and plants are to be found not only in fishing bases but also in consumer's areas. So frozen fish is regularly supplied to our population.

The production capacity of canned and bottled sea food factories is increasing considerably and modern science and technology are introduced in drying fish which is important in processing.

A new fish processing branch, comprehensive entrails processing, is developing rapidly.

Fish processing has been industrialized and modernized and has a perfect structure and all by-products are processed. As a result, we count several hundred kinds of processed fish and their quality has been steadily improved.

If we attain the goal of five million tons of marine products, one of the ten perspective goals of economic construction, in the near future, our fishing industry will rise to new heights and our country will reach a very high level in the fish catch per head of the population.

Mun Sang Il

Joy over Rich Haul of Fish

Port was alive with the struggle of fishermen to implement the tasks set out in the New Year Address of the fatherly leader for this year from early morning. Boats were moving lightly on the gentle waves as if urging fishermen to leave the port for the fishing ground. Captains flocked out of the staff office after receiving directives. They issued an order to their crew lining up at the bow.

They told their crew about their day's assignment, the location of the fishing ground, weather forecast and matters to be attended to, and gave a battle command.

As soon as the command was given, the crew jumped into their boats.

Trawl, purse-seine and gill-net boats left the port for the fishing ground fleet after fleet.

"Let's go aboard!" said the captain of Chollima Trawler No. 391 to me. I went aboard the boat after him.

The boat turned her bow toward the blue sea and got out of the breakwater and glided on the vast expanse of water.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"It is necessary to catch fish all the year round without regard to the seasons, catch them by both collective and separate fishing, in deep seas and in adjacent waters, with large vessels and small boats, catch this variety and catch that; in this way fish must be caught by various methods without letup."

Upholding the teachings of the great leader, Chollima Trawler No. 391 conducted energetic fishing operations on the far-away fishing grounds in the East Sea from season to season and won fame as a "trawler having a rich haul" at all times of the year. That day, too, the boat was going in hunt of shoals of fish.

While the boat was running full speed, leaving behind foams of breaking waves, young men were talking to each other here and there in the crew's room and on the deck, presumably making a firm determination to have a good catch.

Those young people who were speaking about their experience, making all gestures, were full of vigor and energy and their faces shone with an infinite honour and pride of being the conqueror of the sea as taught by the fatherly leader.

The captain who held tightly the steering gear managed the boat skilfully and confidently.

"No matter how vast the sea is and how fast fish is, they cannot outdo us fishermen, masters of the sea, in every respect," said captain Kim Sun Ho. And he boasted of his modernly-equipped boat. Then he told me about their successful fishing operations in the past.

The crew of Trawler No. 391 were very successful in their winter and pelagic fishing operations every year. They overfulfilled their fish-catch assignments by 30 to over 50 per cent every year in the past ten years.

Particularly last year, they surpassed their assignments by 100 per cent by October 10.

I spoke highly of their success, but he said it had nothing worthy of special mention. Then he told me about the miserable life of our fishermen exploited and maltreated by the ship owners in the days of Japanese imperialist colonial rule, and about the happiest life they live today under the profound care of the great leader.

The great leader who is deeply interested in the development of the country's fishing industry cared to build modern, large fishing bases on the east and west coasts, and dearly loves and values the fishermen and takes good care of their life.

In the past they had to catch fish on the raging seas in small row boats, always carrying their life in their hands. But, under the deep concern of the fatherly leader, they and their sons and daughters have now become the master of the country, the master of the

sea, and are conquering the sea with motor boats equipped with sufficient up-to-date fishing tackle.

While we were making this conversation, our boat arrived at a major fishing ground.

The boat which was running full speed slowed down its speed. Deputy captain who was carefully watching a shoal detector cried: "Shoal discovered!"

At that moment the fishermen became tense and took up their positions quickly.

Presently, the captain gave a command: "Cast net!" The wire rope of the winch was untied instantly and the net was cast into the water.

While the boat was drawing a semi-circle the net went deep into the sea.

After a while, a bell rang. The fishermen got ready to haul in the net and lined up on the deck. The captain issued an order: "All of you, take up positions!" At the order all moved nimbly. The automatic winch wound up the wire rope.

The rope was wound up: 50 metres, 100 metres and 150 metres. And the net appeared.

The net was full of leaping fish. It seemed to be scores of tons.

In this way they had several hauls as quick as lightning and the boat was filled with fish.

"Now let's go to the port to unload the fish," said the captain. And he turned the bow of the boat toward the port.

Many other boats which went out to the sea in the morning, too, followed Trawler No. 391, flying a flag of big haul.

Delightful were the fishermen returning to the port with a big haul.

Young men in high spirits sang a merry song to the accompaniment of an accordion, which echoed through the vast blue sea:

Yo-heave-ho, yo-ho
We are the proud master of the sea.
We fear no storm and angry waves.
Turn the bow, haul up the net
And fill the well with fish.

Mountain peaks and the modern flats at the port came in sight. The song of the fishermen reverberated far and wide as if promising the victory of another battle:

O, sea of the fatherland, entrusted to us by the leader,
We will defend you,
We will fly the flag of big haul high.

Sea gulls were flying leisurely as if welcoming the fishermen who were returning with a big catch.

Chong You Gyong

Hongwon Fishery Station

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Our country borders on the sea on three sides; thus, the proper exploitation of marine resources is very important in improving the people's living standards."

The Hongwon Fishery Station, one of major fishery stations on our east coast, has up-to-date fishing means and tackle and processing facilities. It catches and supplies large quantities of fish to the people all the year round.

Immediately after the truce it had only a few small sailing boats.

With the economic development of our country, however, the station has made a rapid progress under the deep concern and wise guidance of the great leader. Now it has large modern vessels of all kinds and sends them to distant seas to catch fish.

With improvement in its scientific and technical equipment and active operation in distant seas, its fish catch increased greatly every year. It captures large quantities of fish every year in distant seas.

It catches large quantities of fish in the coastal waters, effectively using big vessels and modernized and all-purpose small boats.

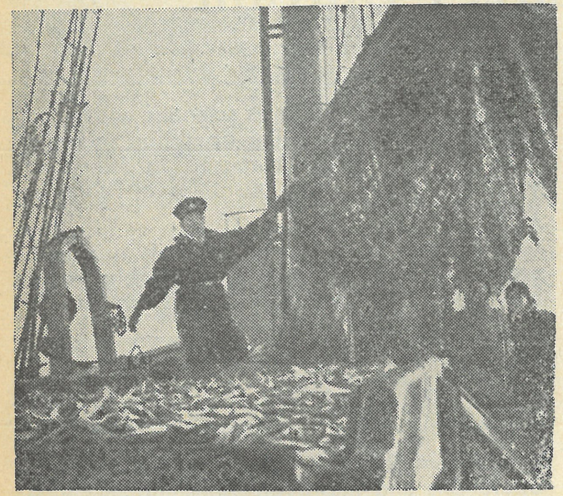
In winter, the sea off Hongwon becomes alive with the catch of fish.

When fish catch is at its height it trawls scores of tons of fish at one haul.

In recent years, it conducted active fishing operations and improved its fishing tackle. As a result, its fish catch nearly doubled.

Its good success and experience in fish catch in the adjacent seas, inshore small-scale

Fish is carried to the processing shop



The crew of Trawler No. 126 have made a good catch today, too, by conducting an active fishing operation according to the New Year Address of the great leader for this year

fishing and seaculture exert an influence on the development of neighbouring fishery cooperatives and seaculture stations.

The Hongwon Fishery Station which increases its fish catch every year processes large quantities of fish with its modern facilities. It has a 10,000-ton capacity freezing plant and many other processing shops and turns out scores of kinds of processed fish such as dried, salted and pickled and seasoned fish. Frozen herring, dried small octopus and sea cucumber, pickled roe, seasoned sea urchin eggs are widely known as its special products and exported.

Comprehensive mechanization has been introduced in all processes. So the workers do their work easily and delightfully. The fish caught and processed at the station are supplied to different parts of the country by a well-arranged transport system. Even in summer the fish frozen at the station is sent to remote mountain villages. The station has a fine ship-repair shop which repairs ships in a short time and helps fishermen to do fishing 300 days a year.

Today its fishermen live the happiest life in the world under the profound solicitude and utmost care of the fatherly leader.

They live in cosy flats built in a scenic spot and there are various cultural and welfare facilities and shops in their residential district.

Priority is given to them in the supply of fresh vegetables and good side dishes, and they see the performance of professional artists and receive medical care in the fishing grounds far away from the home port.

The station which has made a rapid progress along the bright highway of the development of our fishing industry boasts of five Double Labour Heroes and Labour Heroes and many fine fishermen who have been decorated by the state.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung visited this station last November and spoke highly of the success made by the fishermen of this station. Then he took measures to further strengthen its material-technical foundation and encouraged them to catch more fish in the future by scientific methods.

Bearing deep in mind the on-the-spot teachings and the New Year Address for this year of the great leader, the fishermen of the station are conducting a more active fishing operation, capturing much fish every day.

Kim Sun Ryong

A RICH CROP-YIELDING LAND FREE FROM DAMAGES OF DROUGHT

The whole country is now bubbling over with a magnificent struggle to carry out the five-point nature-remaking policy set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung better and faster, upholding his New Year Address for this year.

Non-paddy irrigation, which is most important in implementing this policy, is making unprecedentedly rapid headway, opening up a broad avenue to a radical change in this year's agricultural production and to the attainment of the goal of 10 million tons of grain in the near future.

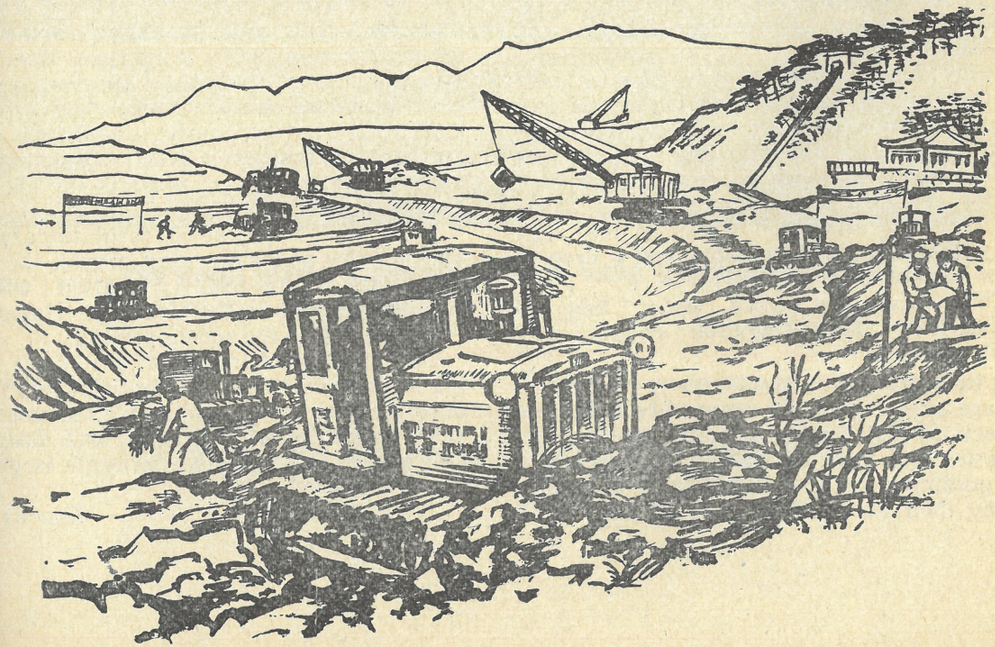
The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"When non-paddy irrigation is effected, dry-field farming will be freed forever from crop failure as is the case with rice farming, and the per *chongbo* yield of dry-field crops can be increased considerably."

A great part of our country's total arable land is non-paddy fields. So big reserves for growth in agricultural production lie in the cultivation of dry-field crops. Complete irrigation of paddy fields and dry fields in our country under the influence of the cold front is essential to a high and stable harvest and a steady growth in agricultural production.

Taking into full account the importance of non-paddy irrigation in our agricultural development and rural technical revolution at the present stage, the great leader set forth a big task of completing the irrigation of 400,000 *chongbo* of dry fields in in-between and mountain areas in a few years at the historic 12th Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Party.

Immensely encouraged by the highly important teaching of the great leader, our working people are working with might and main



to fulfil the first-stage task of completing the irrigation of 150,000 *chongbo* of dry fields before the spring sowing with the powerful support of heavy industry and on the rich experience gained in enlarging the irrigated area to 1,000,000 *chongbo* in the post-war period.

A hot battle for non-paddy irrigation is going ahead in the east coastal areas as in other areas of the country.

Coastal areas are mountainous, slopes are steep and there are many valleys in South Hamgyong Province. In the province a mass movement for non-paddy irrigation is afoot. Thousands of irrigation canals and many structures are appearing in coop fields, and pumping stations and reservoirs are being built or enlarged in different places.

The working people in the province investigated and fully grasped the terrain, rivers, irrigation canals, banks and dikes and reservoirs of their province, gave precedence to making designs for non-paddy irrigation and are striving to irrigate before the spring sowing 16,000 *chongbo* of dry fields or 40 per cent of the total area of dry fields to be brought under irrigation.

They decided the maize fields in in-between and mountain areas as the main object of non-paddy irrigation and are working to secure ample water to introduce furrow and sprinkler irrigation.

While taking active measures to effectively use the existing irrigation networks and irrigation facilities, they are making catchments in different places and widening irrigation canals to secure as much water as possible.

They are also reinforcing reservoir banks and repairing irrigation works so that they can withstand any downpours and a drop of water cannot flow uselessly.

While striving to secure water, they are cutting many, long irrigation canals with great zeal.

In in-between Oro county, many young people are carrying on 80 non-paddy irrigation projects in high spirits. Leading county functionaries and three-revolution team members are guiding people, showing them an example by their deeds. They give political work priority and energetically get them to carry out the Party's policy. The farmers in the county and those who have come to lend assistance to the former are working with might and main, convinced by their experience in last year's farming that irrigation increases the per-*chongbo* maize output by two-three tons.

Coop farms, workteams, and shock brigades are conducting a fierce socialist emulation among themselves, surpassing their daily assignments twice or thrice.

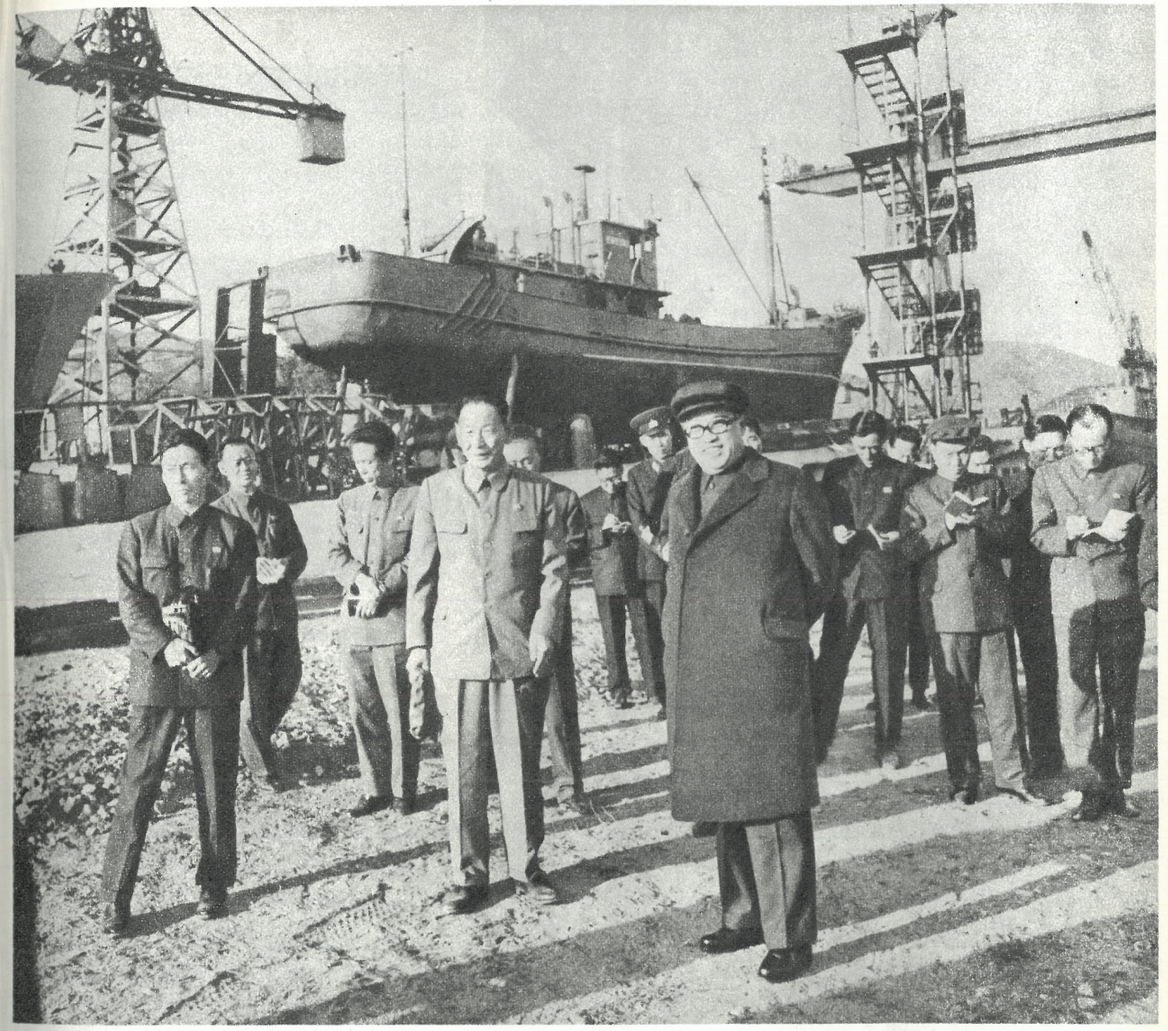
Faithful to the great leader's teaching on waging a powerful all-people movement for non-paddy irrigation, workers of factories and enterprises and offices and their wives are supporting the countryside. Workers, technicians and office employees of factories and enterprises in the province including the Ryongsong Machine-building Plant, a large-machine production base, and the February 8 Vinalon Complex and the Hungnam Refinery regard it as their sacred duty to assist the countryside and are sincerely helping the peasants in non-paddy irrigation, mobilizing trucks, tractors, bulldozers and all other means of mechanization.

They carry out their production assignments and at the same time, find out every reserve and save materials in every way to make materials and machines and other means for non-paddy irrigation. Many factories and enterprises made sprayers, pumps, electric motors, transformers, various pipes and electric wires, fully displaying their creative initiative, and greatly contributed to carrying out irrigation projects far ahead of the set time.

With a high degree of revolutionary zeal and activity of the working people, the first-stage task of non-paddy irrigation will be fulfilled without fail in South Hamgyong Province before the spring sowing.

Our builders of irrigation works are striving to turn our socialist coop fields into fertile ones yielding a high and stable harvest every year, no matter what drought and downpour may come. Their creative struggle is getting hotter daily.

Kim Sang Il



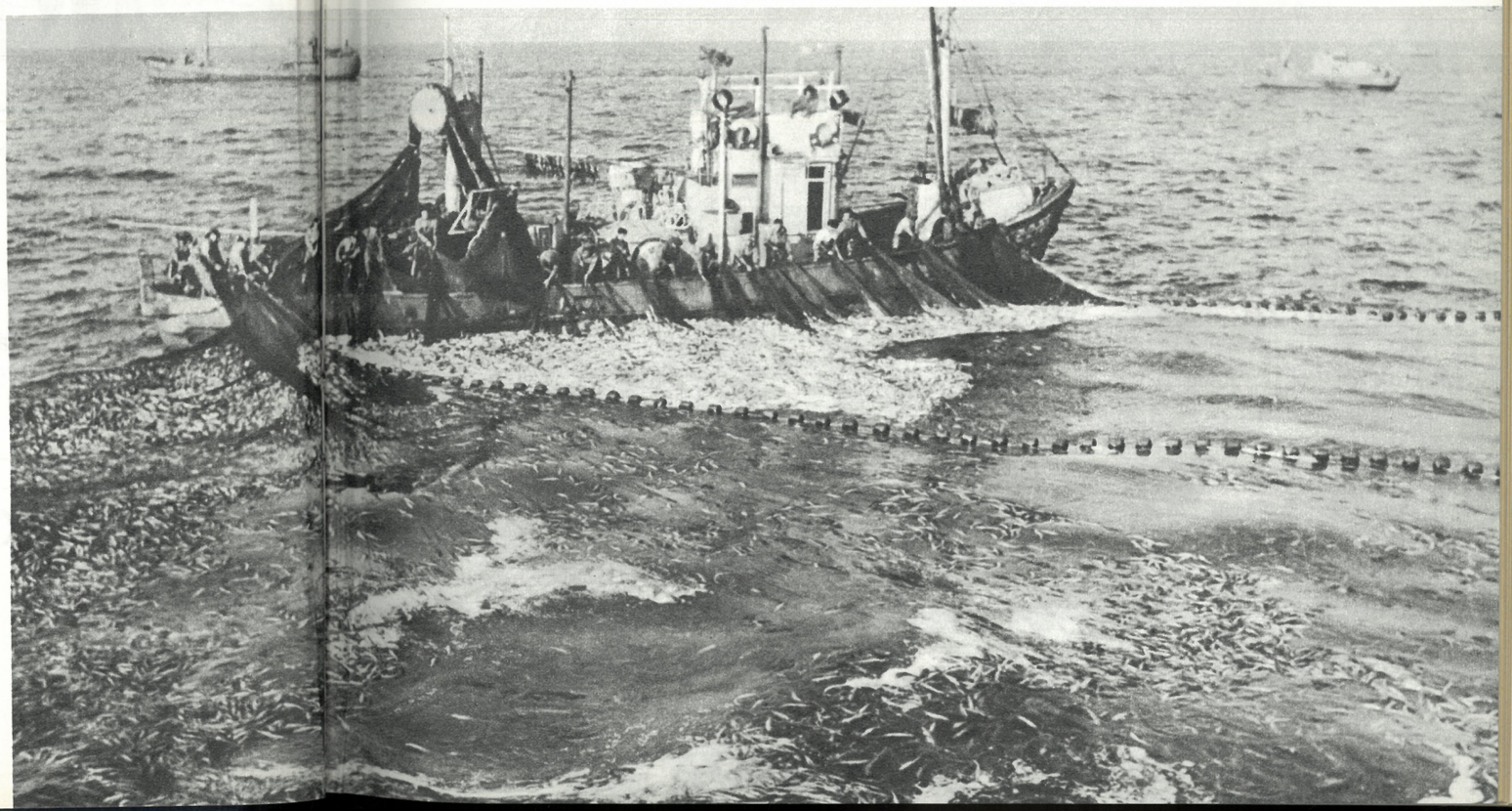
The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gives on-the-spot guidance to the Sinpo Shipyard

TO CATCH MORE FISH

Fish caught is unloaded at a port

A modernly-equipped pelagic fishing fleet

According to the Party's policy of developing small-scale fisheries, many kinds of fishes are caught in the adjacent seas, too

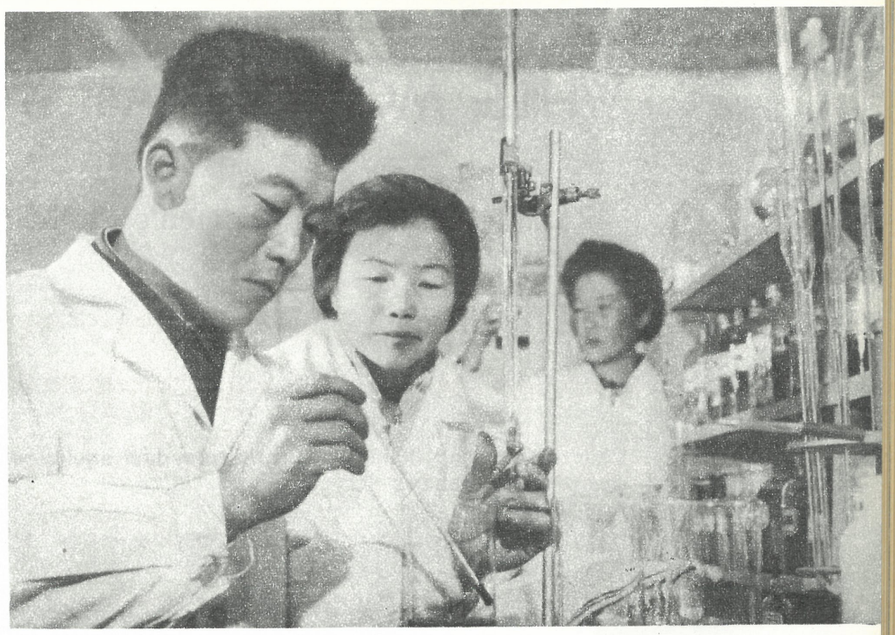


Scores of tons of fish has been caught at this haul, too

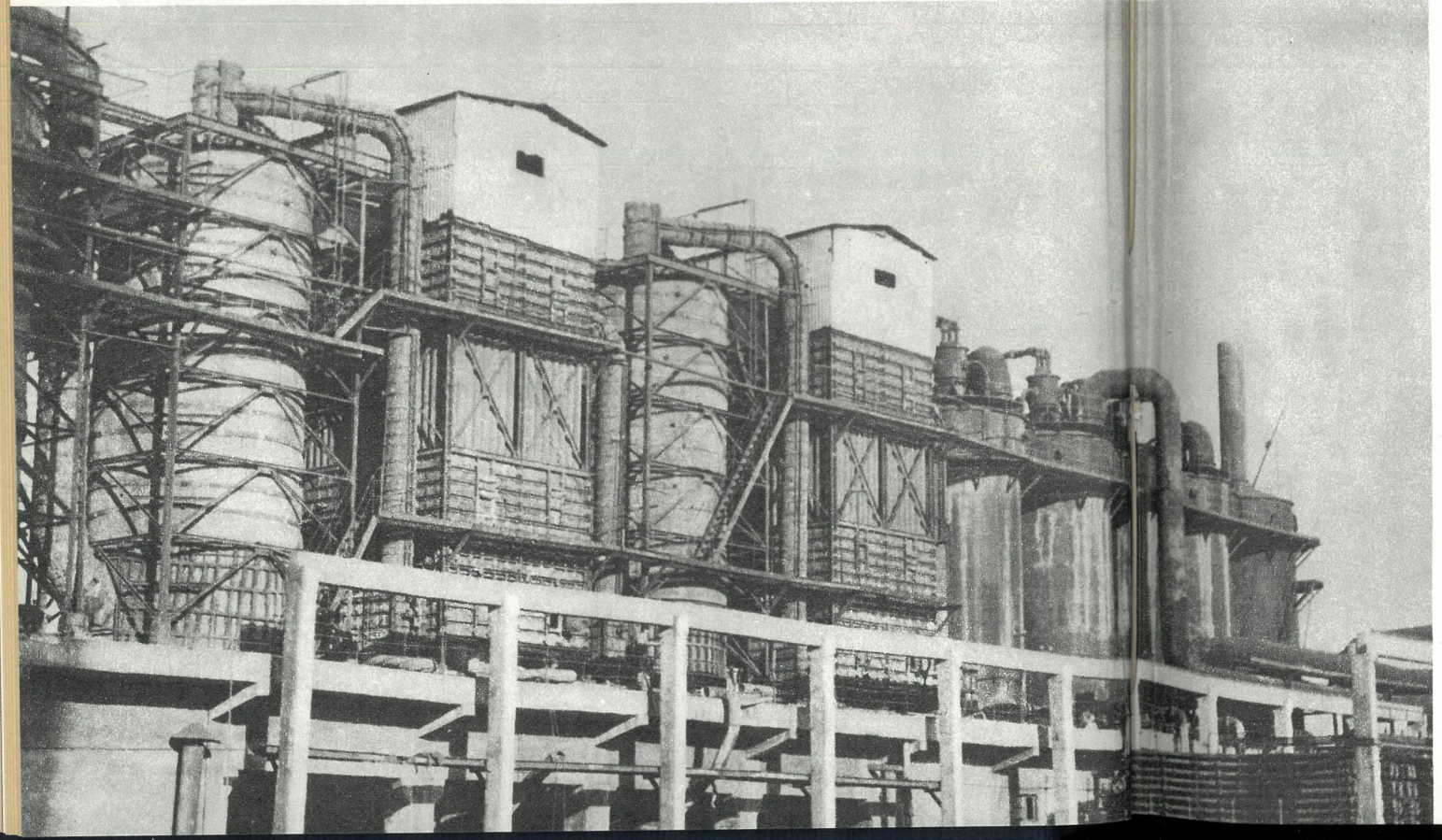
Phosphatic Fertilizer Mass-produced

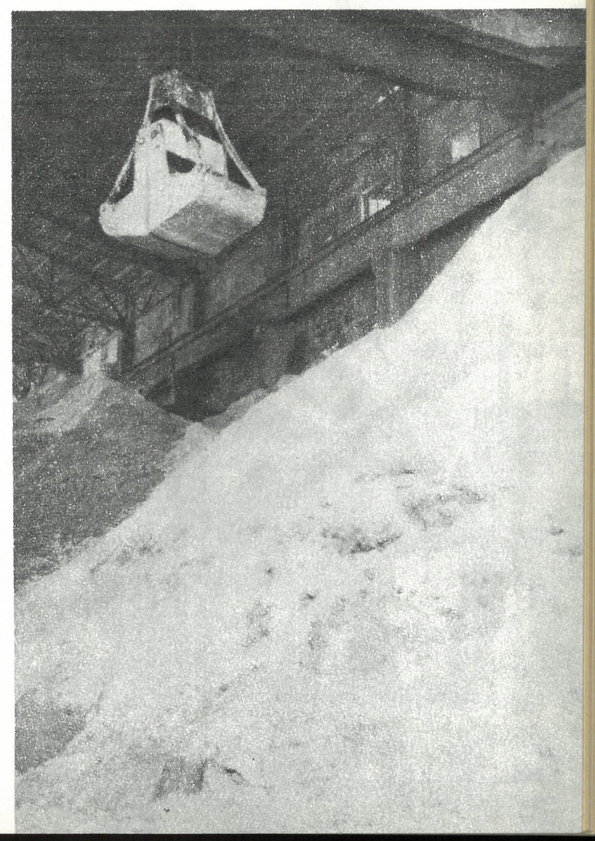
Production is commanded at the automated control room

Part of the sulfuric acid shop of the new Haeju Phosphatic Fertilizer Factory



Technicians analyzing ingredients of fertilizers at their lab





Fertilizer cascades

WHILE MOTHERS AT WORK

—At the Pyongyang Women's Clothes Factory Nursery—

Children amusing themselves in the play hall equipped with various play apparatuses

Medical examination is children's chief daily routine

There are beds for children in bright rooms

Weanlings take food with the help of nurses

Children make themselves up for performance

Children's daily routine is over

PROFOUND CONCERN FOR A WEAVER

One day in January 1954, when grandiose rehabilitation and construction were in full swing in our country, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung visited the Kusong Textile Mill.

Looking round the large weaving workshop, the fatherly leader stopped at a place of the workshop. He saw a girl weaver wearing her hair in two braids. She was quick at her work.

She was short of stature and very young. But she was a well-known skilled worker, Ko Gum Sun, who tended 40 looms.

The fatherly leader looked awhile at her working skilfully with a broad smile on his face, nodding to show his satisfaction.

Her heart was thumping with a boundless joy and honour of seeing the fatherly leader whom she had longed to.

That day he met the mill's labour innovators, including Comrade Gum Sun.

At first they felt somewhat awkward. But he was so unceremonious that they soon became quite at home.

He asked Comrade Gum Sun if she had any inconvenience in her life and how many looms she handled. Informed that she was a skilled worker tending 40 looms, he was satisfied and encouragingly had this to say:

You are a fine worker. Our country is still backward technologically. You should train many novices to be fine skilled workers.

This was an expression of his deep trust in her. Saying that weaving was an art, he pointed to the need of establishing culture in production and producing larger quantities of better-quality textiles. The next year he visited the mill and asked her whom many girls married. She said that many weavers married ex-servicemen. He was glad, and asked quietly why weavers left the mill after marriage.

She said that they were compelled to leave their mill to follow their husbands after marriage to live together.

He pondered over something awhile and said with a smile that a big factory should be built in Kusong, where a large number of men could work.

He looked lovingly at the weavers who

Ko Gum Sun, Labour Heroine, who has become a workshop head under the fatherly leader's care, helps weavers with their work quite often

were sitting quietly, their heads lowered, feeling heartily grateful to him. He spoke to them in this vein:

After their marriage women quit their jobs and stay in their home, washing clothes for their husbands. This is not advisable, I think. Even after their marriage, women should continue to work at factories and study without interruption. Comrade Gum Sun, you should remember that there is nothing more honourable and happier for women than to become workers.

He stressed over and over again that the mill's leading functionaries should build fine houses, a dining hall for couples, good nurseries and kindergartens, laundries and other fine welfare-service establishments so that weavers could work at the mill and live a good home life.

As seen above, the fatherly leader paid deep attention to even the future of ordinary weavers so that they could work heart and soul, keeping to their revolutionary post.

In February 1957 Comrade Ko Gum Sun went to her home village and got married. She began to work on a coop farm together with her husband.

She worked hard, but a thought never left her mind: "I am a skilled worker. The fatherly leader told me to become a fine worker. But I left the textile mill, belying the fatherly leader's expectations. I must return to the textile mill without fail."

Whenever this thought gripped her, she badly missed her mill and looms. One day she unexpectedly received a telegram and letter from the mill. According to them, the fatherly leader visited the Kusong Textile Mill again in June 1958. After his inspection of the mill he asked about Comrade Gum Sun whom he had seen a few years before. Learned that she had left the mill, he was very sorry and instructed to take her back immediately.

She was deeply grateful to him for his kindness and at the same time, she was very sorry to have given him anxiety.

Under his concern she returned to the mill.

In July 1959, when she was leading a fruitful life, she heard a glad news that the fatherly leader was coming to her mill.

Comrade Gum Sun, together with other weavers, went out to greet him, taking a bouquet of flowers in her hand.

She was excited with joy over seeing the fatherly leader, while she felt ashamed to see him. She ran up to him, crying "father!" unconsciously out of reverence for him.

He, smiling all over his face, held her presenting a bouquet of flowers tightly in his arms, instead of taking it.

Stroking her on the back who was shedding tears of happiness, he was very glad to see her again, saying: "Oh! Comrade Gum Sun, you have come back. I thought we have lost you."

She was happier and gladder to see him than her real father. Every word of his carried his warm love and trust in her and gave her tears of grateful happiness.

After the inspection of the weaving workshop that day, the fatherly leader called her and asked her about the efficiency of home-made looms "Chollima."

She said frankly that they were good, but she found it hard to thread because they are high.

He took her to looms and told her to thread. He saw her thread standing on tiptoe. And he himself tried to do so.

Patting her on the shoulder, he admiringly said that she discovered a new big thing that no one else had ever found.

And he earnestly told cadres accompanying him to make looms adapted to the height of our women in the future.

Weavers had handled such looms and did not feel any special inconvenience. But he listened attentively to her and showed the way to make weavers work without the slightest inconvenience.

Prior to his departure from the mill, the fatherly leader told her to work for scores of years to come at the mill, study hard and train more skilled workers.

Upholding his teaching, she has been working faithfully at the Kusong Textile Mill since then with a firm determination to devote herself to the sacred revolutionary cause guided by him and remain true to him forever. She has trained many workers to be skilled ones.

Enjoying the deep trust and concern of the fatherly leader, she became a deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly and a Labour Heroine. And she graduated from the National Economy Institute and is a workshop head now.

Great love and happiness she enjoys are what all our women enjoy in their work and life.

That is why in order to repay with loyalty the political trust and warm affection of the great leader who is striving in every way to enable them to fully enjoy independent and creative lives, our women are admirably carrying out their revolutionary tasks, upholding the red banner of the three revolutions.

Chin Hwa Sun

"Let Me See Father Marshal KIM IL SUNG" (2)

— A Story about a Little South Korean Girl Sold Off to France —

☆ ☆

TRAGEDY OF SPLIT IN FAR-OFF ALIEN LAND, TOO

One day the French woman Bol hurried to the Thenia hospital, taking the girl Son Ya.

It was Sunday and lunch time at that. So there were no doctors in the hospital but doctor Chon who was on duty. To his surprise, the girl was burning with fever. Her temperature was over 40 degrees. Her throat swelled up and she breathed hard.

She was very critical. The doctor was composed, but it was quite unexpected and he was at a loss what to do.

This was instantly known to our hostel.

Immediately we doctors gathered around her. A voluntary consultation went on in a tense atmosphere.

Our hearts beat as one. We were all eager to save her without fail and make her suffering distress in a foreign land enjoy even just a little of the paternal love and favour granted by the fatherly leader President Kim Il Sung to the children of the northern half of the Republic.

I refrain from telling here a gripping story about how we doctors armed with the great Juche idea that calls for valuing man above everything else in the world saved her, working day and night with profound human love and devotion touching the heart of the French woman Bol who had been living in capitalist society where money is everything.

At last she recovered from acute pharyngitis and high fever.

That day we doctors saw for the first time the girl smiling taking doctor Kim by the hand at a white-curtained window. We were quite happy to see her face beaming with a smile.

But our hearts bled at the thought of parting with her. The girl read our mind. Tears glistened in her eyes. She followed her foster mother, who came to take her, down the steps of the hospital, looking back at us again and again.

That night we could not sleep.

We felt the excruciating pain of national split even on the African continent far away from the motherland bisected by the Military Demarcation Line.

Several days later, when one of us doctors was reading a paper from the homeland in the hospital office, he felt someone around him.

Son Ya floated before his eyes. Because she belongs to the same nation.

He opened the door. As he forefelt, Son Ya was standing alone at one corner of the corridor.

Crying "Son Ya, you're here!" he rushed up to her. He nearly wept for joy.

From that day on, she came to the hospital to see us almost every day, following the French woman Bol teaching at the nurses' training school attached to the hospital.

We doctors were glad to see her. She felt most happy to be with us. It was not only because we treated her with kindness and dearly loved her. It was because she began to know that she and we are Koreans of the same ancestry.

Whenever we got tropical fruits we thought of her and we looked after her with parental affection.

She began to learn our mother tongue she had failed to and became friendly with the children of our embassy staffers.

One day she and Kang Ho, son of our embassy staffer, were seeing our pictorial "Korea" with great interest, sitting side by side on a bench. They were so deeply absorbed in seeing it that they did not know one of us doctors went near them.

Turning over the pictorial, Kang Ho found an oil painting portraying the tender-hearted fatherly leader President Kim Il Sung among lovely children. He pointed to it in humble reverence and said: "This is the picture of father Marshal Kim Il Sung!"

Her eyes looking at the picture of the kind-hearted fatherly leader shone bright. The fatherly Marshal in the painting looked kinder than the great leader President Kim Il Sung she had seen for the first time in portraits respectfully hung on walls of office rooms for us doctors, indelibly engraving his noble image on her memory.

"This little boy has the Marshal's felt hat on. Do you know why?" asked she, pointing to the painting.

Kang Ho boasted: "He does so because he knows our Marshal loves children above everybody else. You must know there is a song 'Our Father Is Marshal Kim Il Sung'."

His answer touched the hearts of the girl and the doctor.

Kang Ho told her everything he knew about what a great man the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation, is and how much he values and loves children.

She listened to him with all attention.

Kang Ho spoke with greater zeal: "When I was in Pyongyang, I went to the Students and Children's Palace together with my parents on a New Year's Day and saw father Marshal. All present shouted *manse* (hurrah) for him. You can't imagine how long they did so!

"You have never seen the Students and Children's Palace and Mangyongdae..., I am sure!"

"You're a lucky boy indeed," said Son Ya, looking hard at Kang Ho. Her eyes were wet with tears. Tears stood also in Kang Ho's eyes. He soothed her like a grownup, saying: "Don't cry. Father Marshal will take you, too, to the motherland soon!... Lots of Korean children have come home from Japan. You must remember this!"

She began to sob, shaking her shoulders.

Quite embarrassed, Kang Ho only shed tears, her hands in his.

The doctor who was looking at them, choking down his tears, hugged them tightly.

"Oh dear, dear! Son Ya, you, too, are sure to be under the care of father Marshal...."

He wanted to say something more, but failed. He also burst out into a flood of tears. He was overcome by anger over the two totally different situations—perfect happiness and complete misery—in which the two children find themselves because they were born in different parts of our divided country—north and south. She was only 12 years old. But she knew full well why we doctors loved her so warmly and pitied so much and why even Kang Ho, younger than she, so deeply sympathized with her.

That was why she, though she was with us doctors every day from morning to evening, was reluctant to leave us when her foster mother came to fetch her in the evening, and why she awoke at midnight and asked her foster mother to take her to us doctors in the hospital.

Nationality made her realize that she could not live even a moment if separated from us doctors, the same Koreans, and have an ungovernable longing for the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung, the father of the nation, and the homeland.

On March 30, 1975, many of us doctors were leaving for the homeland.

The thought of leaving her alone in a foreign land bitterly pained us. So, before departure, we went to see her.

She was very glad to see us. But at the sight of us prepared for travel her face turned as pale as death.

Stroking down her hair, doctor Kim told her that we had come to say a good-by to her.

She cast down her sorrow-ridden eyes and said in tears: "Can't I go with you, doctors?"

We all felt a lump in our throat.

"Son Ya, you can't go now. But you will be able to go soon, I can say for sure."

"I can't go forever if I can't now! I can't live alone here if you leave! I have believed that you will take me with you...."

She burst into weeping and clung to the sleeves of the doctor.

"You know I am a Korean. Why can't I go to my country? Why?..."

She shook his arm violently. Tears streamed down her face.

Doctor Kim clasped her hard in his arms and said:

"Don't cry! Don't! Father Marshal Kim Il Sung will before long take all the poor children like you to our fatherland. Let's see again then!"

He could not find any other proper words to soothe her.

Some days later, he arrived in the homeland and wrote in his diary:

"I returned to the dear homeland on April 12. No sooner had I arrived at the airport than Son Yong, my beloved daughter, rushed up to me and threw herself into my arms.

"At that happy moment, I felt a lump in my throat. The face of Son Ya floated before my eyes. In fact, I had thought of her, nay, a large number of south Korean children who had been sold to foreign countries and were dying, shedding tears of blood and cursing the world, in the airliner flying over oceans and continents, on the way home. Our car entered the city. Vigorous Juvenile Corps members wearing red scarves around their necks made me badly miss Son Ya who had asked us to take her, stamping her feet.

"Why can't she enjoy the happiest life in the world which these children lead? Who have sold off a great number of south Korean children to the United States, Europe, Latin America and other foreign countries as lifetime slaves? I felt my heart burst with bitter hatred for the US imperialists and the villainous Pak Jung Hi puppet clique...."

I WOULD LIKE TO BE UNDER THE WING OF FATHER MARSHAL

On May 27, 1975, great welcoming crowds carrying flowers and flags thronged every inch of the 40-km route stretching out from the central part of Algiers, the capital of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic, an African country on the Mediterranean Sea.

That day the respected and beloved leader of our people, President Kim Il Sung, who had been making a historic tour of Algeria, receiving the warmest welcome and the deepest respect ever in African history, visited the Bumerdes Fuel-Chemical Industry College.

The route gay with all colours of bunting and flags and streamers was lined with great multitudes of welcoming people who came out from early morning, carrying various beautiful flowers, to see the great leader President Kim Il Sung and full of boundless respect and love for him who illumines the road ahead of the Korean people and the world revolutionary people with the bright rays of the Juche idea.

Among the welcomers was Yun Son Ya.

With great joy at the news of the fatherly Marshal's visit to Algeria, she impatiently waited for this happy moment to come. From the moment she saw the car carrying the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung in the distance she raised her two hands high and shouted *manse* again and again at the top of her voice.

"Long live President Kim Il Sung!"

Amid the deafening cheers of the crowds the car came near.

The fatherly leader President Kim Il Sung, smiling all over his face, acknowledged the enthusiastic cheers of the crowds.

How much she had longed to see the fatherly Marshal!

Jumping up to see the tender-hearted fatherly leader even a little better, she shouted *manse*.

It seemed to her that the fatherly Marshal was looking at her and would hold her in his warm embrace if she dashed up to him.

That night she could not sleep. The image of the kind-hearted fatherly Marshal floated before her eyes, the fatherly Marshal acknowledging the enthusiastic cheers of the flower-brandishing welcoming crowds by waving his hand.

It seemed that the broad sunny smile of the fatherly Marshal who was looking at the crowds with affectionate eyes would make all the flowers on the earth bloom and bring bright smiles to the faces of people.

She jumped up from her bed and opened the pictorial she had seen with Kang Ho at the Thenia hospital and looked a long while at the picture of the fatherly Marshal.

She wanted to cry "Dear father Marshal!" but was overcome with tears. Painful thoughts—she had suffered all sorts of humiliation and maltreatment in Marseilles and she had been sold from country to country like a commodity—crowded her mind.

She wanted to go to the fatherly Marshal right away to throw herself into his arms.

She went to the room of her foster mother Bol and awoke her by shaking, and said, holding Bol's hands tightly:

"Let me see father Marshal Kim Il Sung."

This greatly surprised the French woman Bol.

"Why, all of a sudden?"

"I must see father Marshal without fail!"

Her heart was throbbing violently with excitement.

Bol could read her but she thought that she, a mere little girl who had been sold out, could not see such a great man as the world people boundlessly respect and love.

The French woman dissuaded her, saying that she, a little girl, could not see President Kim Il Sung because he would have no time to meet her on account of his busy schedule and the Algerian government would not allow, and so she had better call at the Korean

embassy later.

She, however, was stubborn.

"No, I am sure father Marshal would find time to see me. I know he loves children above everybody else. Kang Ho also said so. I can't meet father Marshal forever after he leaves Algeria! I can't!..."

She burst into weeping.

The French woman soothed her, but bitter tears streamed down her cheeks.

It was her only hope, her heart's desire, to see the fatherly leader.

The fatherly leader President Kim Il Sung had never left her mind since she knew that we doctors—who valued and dearly loved her and had a heartfelt pity for and were bitterly indignant at, her hard lot from the moment we met her at the Thenia hospital—were the very people who were trained and sent by him.

Far back in the days of the bloody struggle against the Japanese imperialists, the fatherly leader had sent even Korean apples rationed to him to the children in a guerrilla base who had never set foot on their homeland, so that they could taste famous Korean apples.

After the country's liberation he built a paradise for the people and saw to it that fine schools and children's palaces were erected in the best places, calling children the king of the country. And he feels it a great pain to fail to build such fine schools and palaces, the cradle of happiness, for the ill-clad and hunger-stricken south Korean children.

The girl firmly believed that only the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung could deliver her from her sorrow-ridden life in a foreign land and she could enjoy as much happiness as she pleased only under his warm wing, only in the bosom of the motherland.

"Let me see father Marshal Kim Il Sung."

This earnest appeal of the girl which touches the hearts of people is the heart's call for help of all the south Korean children who were sold to strange lands; it is an indictment to the whole world of the fiendish inhuman act committed by the cutthroat Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who put the shackles of slavery on them and sold them off to make them suffer maltreatment and death; and it is their ardent desire to be under the warm care of the fatherly leader at an early date.

(The End)

Song Yong Ho

Rwandan Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification Formed

An inaugural meeting of the Rwandan Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification was held recently in Kigali, the capital of Rwanda.

Placed with due respect on the platform of the meeting hall were a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and a portrait of President Habyarimana Juvenal of the Republic of Rwanda.

Hung there were the flags of our country and the Republic of Rwanda.

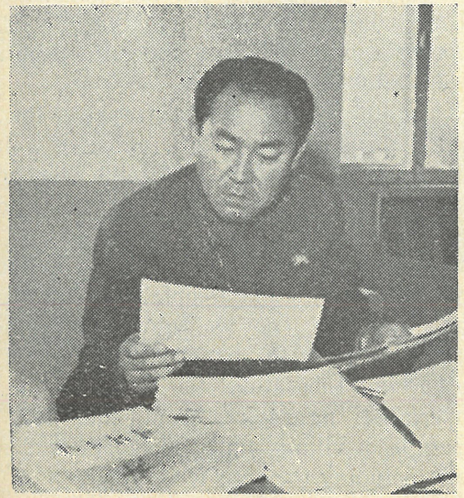
Present at the meeting were members of the said Committee who were appointed by the Rwandan President, and officials of the President office, the Central Committee of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation and journalists.

Invited to the meeting was the Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the DPRK embassy in Kigali.

The meeting was addressed by Njabahimana Christof, Chairman of the Rwandan Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification and Political Adviser of the Central Committee of the Rwandan National Revolutionary Movement for Development, and by the DPRK Charge d'Affaires ad interim.

In his speech Njabahimana Christof said: "Today representatives of various circles of Rwanda have gathered for a meeting to inaugurate the Rwandan Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification in order to actively support and encourage the just cause of the Korean people to force the foreign troops out of south Korea and reunify their country independently and peacefully without any outside interference." He emphasized that the Committee would carry on in Rwanda an extensive solidarity movement to actively support and encourage the Korean people in their struggle for national reunification.

Playing Part of Hero in the Feature Film "A Peasant Hero"



Kim Ryong Jo, a People's Actor

I had played the part of heroes in many films as a Party functionary, a military commander and others, but I had never been so much excited as when I played the part of the hero in the feature film "A Peasant Hero," particularly when it deeply moved the hearts of the spectators and caused a great sensation among them.

Its successful production by the Korean February 8 Feature Film Studio is entirely due to the careful guidance and concern of the respected and beloved leader, the tender-hearted father of our people, and the glorious Party Centre.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said at the National Congress on Agriculture in January 1974:

"Hearing your speeches at this congress I recollected the conversation I had with peasant Kim Je Won at the Namuri-bol Plain in Chaeryong in 1947.

"Kim Je Won was a patriotic peasant and a peasant hero; he was the first to donate his rice to the country out of patriotism in the year following the agrarian reform. During the Fatherland Liberation War, he died a heroic death as becomes a peasant of the Republic, courageously fighting the enemy to the last moment of his life to defend the Republic. We will always remember him."

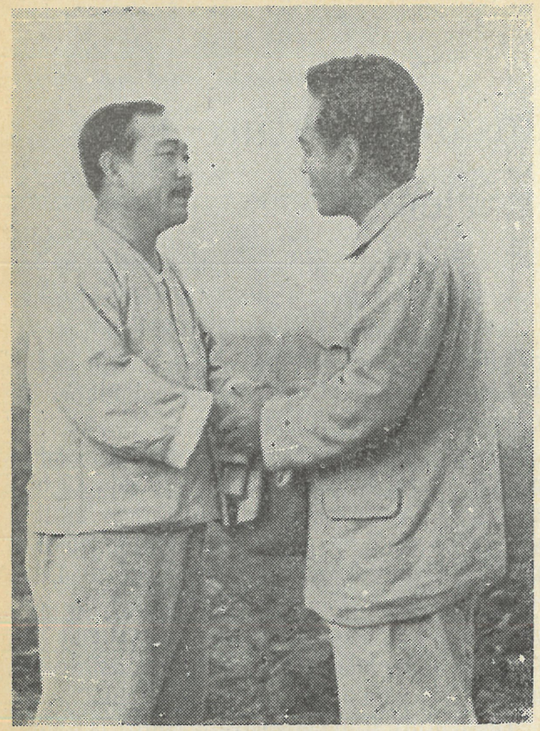
The feature film "A Peasant Hero" is about the great love of the fatherly leader who trained a nameless ordinary peasant to be a Juche-type revolutionary and always remembers him even after his death.

The great leader gave the most valuable political life to the peasant Kim Je Won who had no independence and political life and raised him to be the first Communist Party member in his village and a deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly, and sat knee to knee with him who became the master of the state and land and talked with him about the state economic life.

It was an expression of his love for and deep trust in the peasant. Even today, 30 years after, he still remembers him with his great affection.

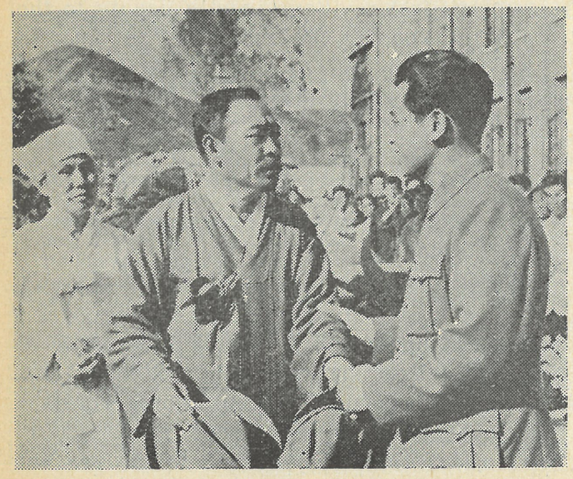
When I was assigned the task to play the leading role of the film "A Peasant Hero", the gripping epic story, I felt it the greatest honour and at the same time, doubted my ability, wondering if I could carry out the heavy task and the trust in me.

I was a complete stranger to the peasant



Hero Won Guk becomes the first Communist Party member in his village

Won Guk does farming full well with a high sense of responsibility as the master of land and reaps a good harvest from it in the year when the agrarian reform is carried out. He comes up to Pyongyang, carrying rice in a cart to donate it to the country out of his patriotism. When he arrives in Pyongyang he hears a happy news that General Kim Il Sung, whom he has longed to see, awake or asleep, waits for him



life. So I was uncertain of my ability to give a truthful, vivid, masterly and lifelike picture of a peasant-revolutionary.

The feature film "A Peasant Hero" is an epic story reflecting all socio-political events which took place in our countryside after the country's liberation and showing that the farmers who had lived a subhuman life under the oppression of the Japanese imperialists and landlords became new-type men and lived an independent and creative life as the masters of a new society under the deep care of the fatherly leader.

The film gives a vivid portrayal of the factual historic events taking place in a farm village changing daily under the wise guidance of the great leader—the agrarian reform, the struggle for increase of food grain, the patriotic drive for donating rice to the country, the first Supreme People's Assembly election and the not-yield-grain-to-the-enemy struggle during the temporary retreat of the Fatherland Liberation War against the US imperialist aggressors—and the life and struggle of village Party members and peasants including the hero Won Guk.

Hero Won Guk becomes the first Communist Party member in his village following the country's liberation in the course of the proud struggle and strives devotedly to rally his villagers firmly around the great leader and carry out successfully the agrarian reform, frustrating the desperate moves of the class enemies.

In order to return the favour of the fatherly leader who gave peasants land, he organizes and mobilizes his villagers in the year after the country's liberation to carry electricity to their village by themselves and rid the Haechang Plain of salt for a good harvest. He initiates the patriotic drive for donating rice to the country and takes the lead in the drive. Later he becomes a deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly and takes part in the affairs of the state. During the temporary retreat he bravely fights the US imperialist aggressors and dies a heroic death.

The hero encourages peasants who waver before difficulties in the land improvement

This is the story of the film.

The film impressively deals particularly with the love, warmer than fire, of the fatherly leader who strives to raise an ordinary peasant to be a revolutionary.

Won Guk, who became the first Communist Party member in his village, has the honour to take part in the National Conference of Peasants as a provincial delegate thanks to General Kim Il Sung.

To express gratitude to the General for his distribution of land to peasants, he mounts the rostrum, but cannot say even a word, overcome with the joy and the painful thought of his bitter past. The General enters into his feelings and invites him to his home to lunch together with him. Won Guk feels the prick of conscience as an old farmer and sheds tears, because the General takes millet!

Upon return from the conference, Won Guk speaks to his villagers:

"Saying smiling, 'I am very sorry to treat millet to you, an honoured guest, who have made your first visit to my home. It has already been prepared. I hope you to understand me and eat a hearty meal,' the General pushed side dishes towards me....

"The General fought Japs in the thick forests of steep Mt. Paekdu-san, eating grass roots and tree barks. Even today, after the country's liberation, he eats millet! Dok Sam and Song Chil, can we say we have fulfilled our duty as peasants? Answer this question!..."

Through such a moving scene, the film clarifies where the fervent revolutionary spirit

Won Guk defending a granary, faithful to the order of the fatherly leader not to yield a grain of rice to the enemy, during the temporary retreat of the Fatherland Liberation War

and revolutionary trait of hero Won Guk, a typical peasant-revolutionary, take their roots.

Under the profound concern of the fatherly leader, Won Guk attains revolutionary awakening, and, in order to repay his great favours, he works heart and soul to build a new country.

During his on-the-spot guidance, he learns that Won Guk is striving to rid the Haechang Plain of salt to improve its soil and sends pumps, electric motors and other valuable machines and materials; he feels gladder than anyone else to hear that Won Guk left for Pyongyang carrying rice to donate it to the country out of his patriotism, organizes a grand welcome and waits for him. Through this scene the film shows vividly the warm affection of the fatherly leader for his revolutionary soldiers.

The hero takes good care of and reaps a good harvest from the land given by the General. His devoted struggle for increased grain production is based on his firm determination and fighting spirit to remain singleheartedly faithful to the fatherly leader without the slightest vacillation at any time and place and in any adversity and ordeal. Such determination and spirit controls his thinking and action and is the core of his character.

I made painstaking efforts to bring into relief the core of the hero's character.

At first, I tried to have a full understanding of the hero's character and his thinking and draw a lifelike picture of him.

So I put on a peasant's clothes and tried to walk like a peasant. But it was a mere imitation and was not enough to bring into relief the hero's characteristic features. In doing camera work, the director asked me over and over again to act just like the real hero, not as an actor.

I had no experience in the peasant's life. So it was natural that I could not represent the hero's life truthfully, no matter how hard I might try.

I went again to experience the peasant's life. I worked in the fields together with peasants, turned a water mill and drove a wild bull.

In the course, I went deeper into the lofty spiritual world of the hero and came to play the part of the hero splendidly. Thus, we completed the film in a little more than one month.

In the course of playing the part of the hero in the film "A Peasant Hero," I realized more clearly that an actor can play his part admirably when he goes deep into the lofty ideological and spiritual world of the hero and learns his intense loyalty to the great leader from him and when he is as faithful to the fatherly leader as the hero, not by any good representation of the hero's disposition or distinctive features or his unique movements.

The course of my acting was a course of cultivating my loyalty to the fatherly leader and a proud course of experiencing the fidelity of a peasant-revolutionary to him.

Moreover, through my recent acting, I was firmly convinced that under the great leader's care ordinary people can grow to be heroes and patriots and glorify their political life forever, and I felt more deeply my unbounded honour and happiness as an actor, who has become a Juche-type revolutionary under the care of the great leader and the glorious Party.

Kim Ryong Jo
People's Actor

A Most Worthy Life

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The struggle for carrying out the Party's lines and policies is precisely the revolutionary struggle. A revolutionary, therefore, should persistently and devotedly fight for the implementation of the Party's policies."

It is an instinct of a revolutionary to find the worth of life in the struggle for carrying out the Party's lines and policies.

True to the teachings of the great leader, smelter Ryu Hyon Gyu, Labour Hero of the DPRK, has been working devotedly with a melting furnace in the Nampo Smeltery for over 30 years now. His worthwhile life is a fine example encouraging our people to be invariably faithful to the fatherly leader.

It was in the days of the last Fatherland Liberation War against the US imperialists, our people's sworn enemy, that he left his melting furnace temporarily.

During the war decisive of the destiny of our fatherland he fought bravely against the enemy as an officer of the Korean People's Army.

One day in August 1952 he was ordered from above all of a sudden to discharge from the army.

It was unexpected and he only cried: "Demobbed? Is there anything the matter with me?" And he could not continue further.

A cadre told him that the great leader had mapped out a far-reaching plan to create a new thriving life in the fatherland defended with blood, firmly confident of victory in the war, and summoned technicians and skilled workers for postwar rehabilitation and construction. He warmly shook hands with the cadre and said: "Do you mean that the great leader has called me back for postwar rehabilitation and construction?" He was deeply moved by the deep trust of the great leader and his voice was choked with emotion.

Thus he was sent in uniform to the rear for postwar rehabilitation and construction.

When he arrived in Pyongyang many skilled workers recalled from the front by Comrade Supreme Commander were already leaving for their designated work places and the institutions concerned were working out designs for factories and enterprises to be built after the war.

Though the US imperialists mobilized a large number of their aggressive troops and reduced our cities and villages to ashes in their desperate attempt to occupy the northern half of the Republic, the Korean people, under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, were shaping the future of Korea which would emerge triumphant from the war on debris, defeating the arrogant US imperialist aggressors.

Smelter Ryu Hyon Gyu returned to the Nampo Smeltery, his old work place, with a firm determination to devote his whole life to the work to make the great leader's far-reaching plan a brilliant reality of his fatherland. even if his flesh was torn to shreds and ground to powder.

From that day on, he, together with his colleagues, manufactured tools necessary for the postwar rehabilitation of the smeltery without a single day's rest in spite of the enemy's bombing and naval bombardment.

One night the enemy's barbarous bombing severely destroyed the electric facilities in the Nampo district. The melting furnace began to cool down. Workers were quite at a loss what to do.

Smelter Ryu Hyon Gyu said: "The great leader told us to manufacture tools in advance for postwar rehabilitation and construction. But what are we doing now? Let's fetch a blower and raise the wind." And he rushed out.

After a good while he came back, carrying a blower amid a hail of enemy bombs.

The furnace was brought back to life.

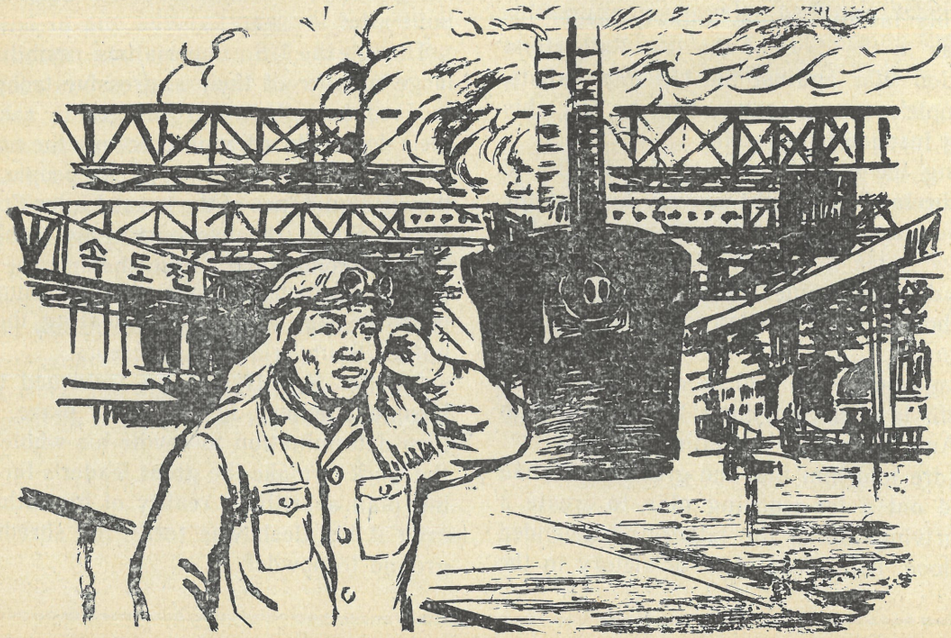
As you have seen above, he puts into practice the teachings of the fatherly leader, even going through fire and water.

Our people won a historic victory in the trying war. In the postwar period, he took the lead in everything with a firm determination to rehabilitate the melting furnace at an early date and produce much molten metal to deal blows to the US imperialists.

In severe winter days when the cutting wind blew, he hammered off the icy charges at a smelting workshop with no roof, without sleep for several days on end. His whole body froze and he was exhausted. His colleagues urged him to go home to have a good rest even a single day.

He rejected their offer, and held his hammer more tightly and went on with his work with redoubled vigor, saying: "I have come back for postwar rehabilitation and construction, leaving my comrades-in-arms to fight, shedding their blood, on the height in flames. If I lay down my hammer even a moment, it is deserting the trust of the great leader who called me back from the front for today's work and belying the expectations of my comrades-in-arms who died on the front."

Through their devoted struggle the workers of the smeltery rehabilitated a melting furnace, a sintering furnace and a revolving furnace.



On the day when the rehabilitated melting furnace produced the first molten metal, smelter Ryu Hyon Gyu, excited with joy, made a report of loyalty, looking at the sky over Pyongyang where the great leader lived.

In this way, in the days of postwar rehabilitation and construction he repaid with loyalty the deep trust and expectation of the great leader. Later, in the hard days when our revolution faced trying ordeals internally and externally, he remained perfectly true to the great leader without the slightest vacillation.

Once there arose a serious problem of raising the smelting rate in the smeltery.

He made a big sieve by himself and installed it on the charging ground to get rid of dust. He wanted to produce even one ton more of metal by this method. Moved by his devotion, all other smelters followed his example. Thus they rid charges of dust and raised the smelting rate 1.5-2 times at once.

The same can be said of the use of anthracite in smelting.

It had been considered as a revolution in smelting, which could be made only by scientists or technicians.

Smelter Ryu Hyon Gyu thought: "If we smelters fail to solve this problem, a matter of concern to the fatherly leader, we cannot say that we have fulfilled our duty as his soldiers." And he appealed to his colleagues to rise as one to carry into effect the great leader's teaching on using anthracite in smelting and took the lead in doing so.

He was not a scientist or technician and was not responsible for this matter.

He thought that everybody had the duty to carry out the fatherly leader's teaching and started to tackle the task.

His loyalty to the great leader deeply touched the hearts of other smelters and technicians. After many experiments and setbacks they solved technical problems and succeeded in smelting by use of anthracite.

He believes that the thorough implementation of the Party's policies is to be loyal to the great leader. Such faith-loyalty enabled him to make many inventions and innovations.

Through his efforts to be loyal to the fatherly leader and the glorious Party he enjoyed their profound love and deep trust and became a true revolutionary soldier.

He was born into a farm hand's family and treated like a roadside gravel in the pre-liberation days. Under the tender care of the fatherly leader, however, he has become a proud worker, a legitimate master of the country, and is now fully enjoying the happiest life in the world.

In August 1957 he was elected to the Second Supreme People's Assembly, which was the first election held after the war. On the election day the great leader came to the polls and cast a yes vote for him, which he regarded as his greatest honour.

That happy day the fatherly leader kindly asked him about his impressions of his election. He said to the fatherly leader: "In the past I was treated like a beast of burden and didn't know what the word 'election' meant. But you, the fatherly leader, raised me to be a master of the country, a Party member and a deputy. I have never even dreamed of this."

Now he is getting on for sixty. Whenever his colleagues advise him to retire from work for his health, he says: "The smelting workshop is the only revolutionary post where I should stay."

He is now working devotedly with the melting furnace with a firm determination not to leave it to the last moment of his life and to remain faithful to the great leader.

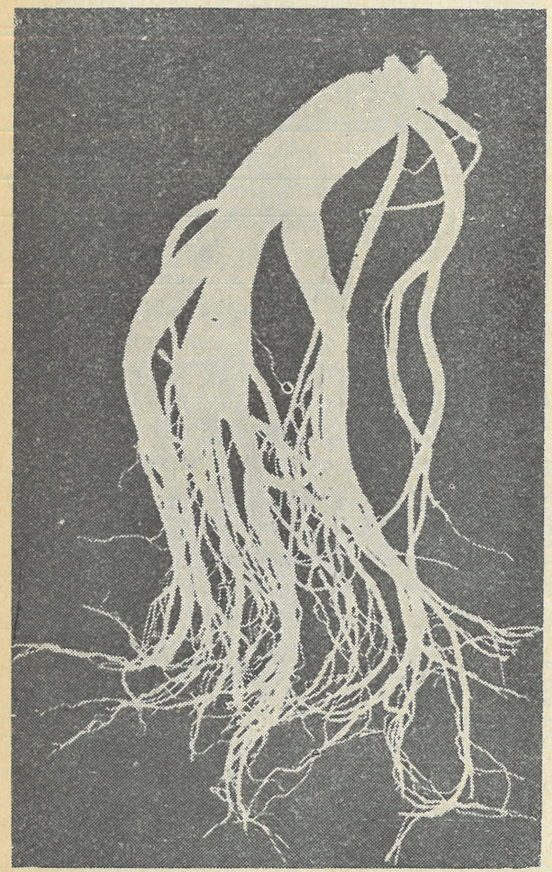
Ho Hang Shim

Insam

From old times our country has been known to the world as the main producer of *insam*, a famous medicinal herb. Kaesong which was the capital of Koryo (a feudal state which existed in Korea from 918 to 1392) is especially famous for its *insam*.

Hence the name *"Koryo insam."*

Because its roots resemble a man in form, it is called *insam*.



Insam grows well in shady places in deep forests. *Insam* growing in mountains without the care of man is called *sansam* (wild *insam*) and that cultivated by man *yangsam*. The head of the root of *sansam* is long and that of *yangsam* short.

Yangsam is white, and *sansam* is yellowish maroon.

Insam strikes its roots straight into the ground and its roots are thick. Its stem is erect and is 50-80 centimetres high. *Insam* bears five foliolate leaves.

Sansam takes ten years and *yangsam* five to six years to mature to be used as a drug. *Insam* roots are cut to small pieces or powdered when they are used as a drug.

Insam has a little bitter yet sweetish taste and its own aroma.

Insam excites the brain, the afterbrain and the blood vessels of the heart, stimulates the internal glands and promotes metabolism. It also reduces the sugar contents in the blood vessels. If people take it in their childhood they feel no cold, have a strong appetite and get well.

As a tonic, it is used in making almost all medicines and drugs. It is also widely used in food and daily necessities industries and other branches of the national economy. It is used for the manufacture of *insam* liquor, *insam* cigarette, *insam* tooth paste, *insam* soap and the like.

According to the lofty intention of the fatherly leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who is striving in every way to promote the people's health and welfare, we are actively protecting and propagating *insam*. We are also extensively conducting research into its medicinal efficacy.

Insam is used more and more widely for the promotion of the people's health in our country.

Mastermind of International Bribery Operations

—From the "White Paper on Irregularities and Corruption of the Traitor Pak Jung Hi, the Arch-Briber" of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification—

Bribery is a nasty malady peculiar to capitalist society where money is everything. Especially, colonial stooges' presentation of boodles to their lords is an inevitable product of the colonial system.

It is a common physiology of running dogs to please their masters by bribery and curry favour with them by giving bribes in pursuit of their own personal wealth and glory. But the traitor Pak Jung Hi's acts of bribery are the worst of all evils and corruption, without precedent in scale and scope, in forms and methods.

The ulterior motive of the quisling Pak Jung Hi in his bribery operations is to fawn upon his masters and ingratiate himself into their favour, so that he may stay on in the Blue House as the ruler for life under their protection, prolong his remaining days, maintain his personal glory and secure their tacit approval and support for his "revitalized" fascist dictatorship and monstrous repression of the people which have reached their limits in this land.

Another secret motive of the bribery operations which have grown up into super-proportions is to secure larger military aid and the permanent stationing of US troops in south Korea and thereby keep the nation divided for ever, accelerating preparations for war against the north and raising the anti-communist rackets ever more frantically.

For this purpose, the quisling Pak Jung Hi, treason incarnate, is conducting the bribe-America operations and, while pocketing huge amounts of dollars and *yen* obtained through different channels and routes and embezzling the money squeezed out of the people as taxes, squanders them as working expenses for the bribery operations.

The traitor Pak Jung Hi who had kept bribing his US masters ever since he usurped power on May 16, 1961, started to perform his bribery operations on a colossal scale and in real earnest towards the end of the 1960's.

The latter half of 1969 was a most critical period for the Pak Jung Hi clique when they ran up against a red signal. Internally, the desperate attempt of the traitor Pak Jung Hi to forcibly revise the constitution to secure his election for the third term and achieve his ambition for permanent office, encountered the stubborn resistance of the masses of the people; and externally, the US imperialists, now on their decline, were trumpeting the Nixon doctrine and even discussing the reduction of US troops in south Korea at Congress in order to get out of their worst crisis. Under such circumstances the traitor Pak Jung Hi was in the grip of an extreme crisis complex.

The traitor Pak Jung Hi keenly realized that the only way to get out of this most terrible crisis and maintain his sinful dictatorship lay in securing a strong support of his masters. So he decided to launch an immense scale of desperate operations to bribe the central figures of US imperialism in power.

On the eve of Christmas Day in 1969 the traitor Pak Jung Hi summoned to a secret chamber of the Blue House his confidants—Pak Jong Gyu, Ri Hu Rak, Hong Jong Chol, Pak Dong Son, his financial agent in the US, Mun Son Myong, an important member of south Korean CIA who was passing himself off as the bishop of the "Unification Church", and his deputy Pak Bo Hi—and presided over the top-secret meeting for the bribery operations.

The Blue House conference for the bribery operations set a five-point strategic goal, the gist being to guarantee Pak Jung Hi's lifelong stay in power, prevent the cut or withdrawal of US troops in south Korea, maximize military

and economic aid to south Korea, create a pro-Pak Jung Hi atmosphere in the US and bar the US approach to north Korea, and, on this basis, discussed a detailed plan of the bribery operations which stipulated the objects and methods of bribe-giving, variety of bribes, stages of the operation, sources of funds.

According to the *Washington Post* of October 24, 1976, the transcripts of wiretaps and intercepts of communication obtained by the US Prosecution include Pak Jung Hi's instructions to Pak Dong Son in Washington which say, "Use the money obtained as the brokerage on the rice export to south Korea to offer US Congressmen bribes in the form of cash, jewels, furniture, expenses for vacation tours, campaign funds, etc."

The intercepted communication records also include the contents of the discussion Pak Jung Hi had at the Blue House for the bribing operations in the US with his top-notch servants of the south Korean CIA and Pak Dong Son, Pak Bo Hi and the kind.

So, the US State Department had to pronounce, according to the materials obtained through investigations, that there was no room for doubt as to Pak Jung Hi's direct involvement in this case.

The traitor Pak Jung Hi, the commander of the international bribery operations, formed the staff for these operations and the working group to assist it, and is carrying on the bribing offensive at lightning speed with the mobilization of the camouflaged action group.

The action group carrying out the bribing operations upon Pak Jung Hi's directives comprises veterans of the south Korean CIA.

Han Byong Gi, a son-in-law of the traitor Pak Jung Hi and the deputy head of the south Korean mission to the UN, together with south Korean ambassador to the US Ham Byong Chun, assumes the general command of the field operation of bribery in the US. Kim Yong Hwan, head of the KCIA station in the US, passed himself off as a diplomat in the capacity of minister of the embassy in Washington. Together with his deputy Kim Sung Gun, he commands and supervises such fellows as Pak Dong Son and Pak Bo Hi from behind the scenes. Kim Dong Jo, a former ambassador to the US, and Li Sang Ho, a senior member of the KCIA who was then disguised as minister of the embassy in Washington, have entered on the avenue of promotion for their feats of scattering millions of dollars as bribes among US political circles.

Pak Dong Son, a servant of the KCIA in the guise of businessman, still keeps the records of bribes worth tens of millions of dollars given to over 90 American politicians, Ford and Nixon included. Being a rare Don Juan, he buys women and presents them to those whom he wants to bribe.

Mun Son Myong, an important agent of the KCIA disguised as a religionist, has 30,000 "Unification Church" believers under his control, whom he plants widely among those who have to be approached, and, using them, takes a big-scale bribery offensive. Besides, he is frantically carrying on a prostitution diplomacy by using numerous women.

Pak Bo Hi, Mun Son Myong's deputy, is a leading member of the action group playing a considerable part in the bribery operations. A cocotte called Pak Thomson is a bodily-service member of the action group who, under the manipulation of Pak Dong Son, Mun Son Myong and their ilk, is engaged in the filthy bribery operations slipping money into the pockets of US Congressmen.

The traitor Pak Jung Hi, the arch-international briber, has given out a fabulous amount of bribes to the tune of 75 million dollars in the past seven years through the medium of his agents involved in the bribery operations, and the number of bribees is nearly 300, counting influential persons of the US political and financial quarters alone.

High up on the list of bribees are chief executives of the US Administration such as Presidents, Secretaries of State and Defence.

The traitor Pak Jung Hi greased the palm of ex-President Johnson, then in Seoul, with two million dollars towards the end of October 1966, handed 500,000 dollars to Nixon for electioneering expenditure, and it is known so far that he gave Ford who installed himself in the White House after the fall of Nixon five million dollars, through his wife Betty.

Secretary of State Kissinger was given 1.2 million dollars when he came to Seoul in 1974, and bribed several times after that, the total sum running into six million dollars. In view of his amorous nature, even several prostitutes were offered him.

In order to curry favour with Schlesinger, the former Secretary of Defence, Pak Jung Hi invited his wife to Seoul and presented her with articles made of gold, worth 20,000 dollars.

When Nidecker, an assistant to Nixon, was in Seoul in May 1974, the traitor Pak Jung Hi presented him with an envelope inscribed with "Bon voyage", which contained 10,000 dollars in cash. He also provided enormous sums of money and over 20 items of valuables to several other assistants of the White House.

On the other hand, the traitor Pak Jung Hi sent members of the National Assembly to Washington to offer some ten high-ranking officials of the White House and their wives various kinds of jewels including diamond rings and pearl necklaces.

US Congressmen figure largely in the bribery operations by the Blue House.

Almost every day in April and May of 1973 secret conferences were held in the south Korean embassy in Washington to discuss the way of bribing US Congressmen, and Ambassador Kim Dong Jo would go out in haste with over 20 envelopes containing scores of 100-dollar bills each in order to deal them out to US Congressmen.

The number of US Congressmen marked out for bribery by Pak Jung Hi, the ones so far exposed to the public, exceeds 90.

In the case of the more than 20 Congressmen who have got debunked alone, the traitor Pak Jung Hi gilded their palms every year with a sum far exceeding one million dollars.

The traitor Pak Jung Hi's operations of corrupting US Congressmen are performed in widely diverse forms—offering of money as campaign funds and donations, free immoral sightseeing tours, offering of jewels, precious metals, personal ornaments and pretty women, invitations to sumptuous banquets where envelopes containing tens of thousands of dollars are handed out, conferment of doctorate on request, and so on.

In the bribe-America operations the offering of enormous amounts of money and valuables was employed as the most effective method.

Seeing that Congressman O'Neill was cutting a conspicuous figure, the traitor Pak Jung Hi arranged an extravagant birthday party for him in December 1973, and placed a 10,000-dollar envelope in the hand of everyone present at the banquet including the then Vice-President Ford, the director of the budgetary administration bureau of the White House, and the Secretary of Defence.

The evil corrupt group of Pak Jung Hi gave 20,000 dollars to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, 22, 500 dollars to Congressman Hanna, 10,000 dollars to the wife of Edwin Edwards, Governor of the State of Louisiana, and 100,000 dollars each to Congressmen R.L. Leggett and Joseph P. Addabbo.

Supply of women is one of the chief means employed in the bribery operations by the Blue House. The traitor Pak Jung Hi offered Congressman Lester Wolff the international prostitute Pak Thomson as a secretary, thus making them have filthy sexual connections for many years, and also used her to seduce Carl Albert out on a tour of south Korea in her company.

The Pak Jung Hi gang, using Mun Son Myong as their agent, have hired expensive rooms of Conrad Hotel and Hilton Hotel located on the central streets of Washington, and keep there some 20 prostitutes exclusively for US Congressmen. Besides, through the agency of Pak Dong Son, this gang opened a *kisaeng* house in Georgetown to provide US Congressmen with wild licentious pleasures with *kisaeng* girls.

Used as an important means in the bribery operations of the Blue House is inviting people to south Korea to confer doctorates on them on request and entertain them with immoral *kisaeng* parties.

In October 1975, too, the wicked Pak Jung Hi clique invited seven US Congressmen including Murphy to Seoul and granted doctorates to all of them. Then they were offered *kisaeng* girls for enjoyment and bribed with tens of thousand dollars each.

Such corrupt-America acts of the traitor Pak Jung Hi have become targets of censure, hatred and mockery even in the degenerate US, and left many scandals and social aftereffects behind them. As the voices of denunciation against the bribery by the Blue House became louder with every day, the traitor Pak Jung Hi was greatly alarmed and has instructed his field operatives of the bribe-America operations such as Pak Dong Son, Kim Yong Hwan, Kim Sang Gun, Li Sang Ho, Mun Son Myong and so on to go abroad or called back some of them to home. This evacuation operation is aimed to cover up their crimes and divert the furious world public opinion.

But this is a hopeless death-bed struggle of the doomed.

While corrupting his US masters, the traitor

Pak Jung Hi is also conducting a dirty operation to bribe his Japanese masters.

The Japanese Weekly *Asahi Journal* wrote: "The south Korean Central Intelligence Agency's operation to bribe Congressmen has been openly carried on not only in the United States but also in Japan."

The traitor Pak Jung Hi's tools in the operation to corrupt the Japanese ruling circles are Chong Gon Yong of the Tonga Cooperative Corporation who is in close contact with Kodama Yoshio, and Cho Jung Hun of the Taehan Airline who is closely related to Osano Kenji. The successive south Korean ambassadors to Japan and leading spirits of various diplomatic and economic organizations have also been playing a great role in the traitor Pak Jung Hi's bribe offering.

High-ranking officials of Japan including Prime Ministers and Dietmen from the Liberal Democratic Party have been the main targets of Pak Jung Hi's money tactics.

Pak Jung Hi started bribing the ruling circles of Japan in good earnest around the time when the south Korea-Japan talks were coming to conclusion.

In February 1965 when the behind-the-scenes bargaining for the final settlement of the south Korea-Japan talks was at its height, Pak Jung Hi invited the then Japanese Foreign Minister Shiina to Seoul and held a conversation in camera at the *Chongun-gak* restaurant, where he gave Shiina one million dollars of bribe begging him to clear up the pending problems.

It has now become a doubtless, accepted opinion that at least 15 per cent of the money paid to settle south Korea's property claims against Japan under the south Korea-Japan agreements and of the 2,200 million dollars which flowed into south Korea in its wake, has returned to the Japanese lords as bribes.

When the abduction of Kim Dae Jung caused world public to raise their voice in protest in 1973, the traitor Pak Jung Hi greased the then Japanese Prime Minister Tanaka with 300 million *yen* in Japanese currency soliciting him to take good care of the matter.

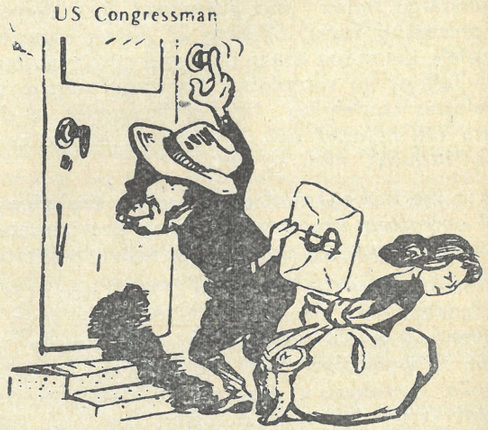
Pak Jung Hi who had offered a lot of bribe to the former Japanese Prime Minister Kishi Nobusuke through Mun Son Myong gave him 500,000 dollars when he attended the 12th session of the South Korea-Japan Cooperation Commission in Seoul in January 1975, and handed 10,000 dollars to each of 16 Japanese members of the commission who accompanied Kishi.

The traitor Pak Jung Hi bribed the former Japanese Minister of International Trade and Industry Nakasone on several occasions, the total sum exceeding 100,000 dollars, asking him to help bring about an early ratification of the treaty on continental shelf and the grant of loans. He even invited the Army Chief of Staff of the Japanese Self-Defence Forces and gave him 60,000 dollars, begging him to work for an earlier establishment of unified south Korea-Japan military system.

Preoccupied all the time with a plan to escape abroad, the traitor Pak Jung Hi gave Governor Kimura of Fukushima Prefecture, Japan five million *yen*, requesting him to help buy the site of a villa in the Shirakawa area for his refuge.

Uncounted instances could be cited to illustrate the Pak Jung Hi band's varied acts of bribery to their American and Japanese masters.

These facts are just a bit of the Pak Jung Hi gang's acts of bribery, literally the corner of an iceberg visible on the surface.



"Help me to tie down the US troops to south Korea permanently!" Pak Jung Hi

Overthrow of Fascist Dictatorship of South Korean Puppets Is Essential to Promote Korea's Reunification

It is essential to the independent, peaceful reunification of the country for the south Korean people to overthrow the colonial-fascist terror rule of US imperialism and its stooges and realize the democratization of socio-political life through their anti-fascist democratization struggle.

The colonial-fascist rule in south Korea is the main obstacle to our country's reunification.

Following the aggressive policy of US imperialism, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are now harshly suppressing the patriotic democratic forces of south Korea calling for national reunification, making "anti-communist" clamours against the northern half of the Republic.

Without destroying the brutal military fascist rule of the Pak Jung Hi puppets, it is impossible to attain the south Korean people's freedom and liberation and promote the national reunification cause on the principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Actively encouraged by the US imperialists, the south Korean authorities are clinging more tenaciously to the sleeves of outside forces to prop up their crumbling system of military fascist rule and heading for permanent division instead of reunification."

The system of military terror rule set up in south Korea, the one-man fascist dictatorship of the traitor Pak Jung Hi, is a tool of the US imperialists for aggression which was made and is maintained at the point of their bayonet.

Using the Pak Jung Hi puppet regime as an instrument, the US imperialists have turned south Korea into their military base for aggression and mobilize and utilize all the manpower and material resources of south Korea for the execution of their war policy, hampering the democratic development of south Korean society through their most ferocious and brutal colonial rule.

They use the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's terror rule as a principal means to create "two Koreas."

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, more servilely flattering and following US imperialism, are seeking to perpetuate the national split and offer south Korea to it as its permanent colony and military base for aggression for their long-term office.

They are now frantically stepping up war preparations and moving to split the country, prattling about the "equilibrium of strength" and "stabilizing peace" between north and south which should be reunified as one. This shows how recklessly they are acting to oppose the country's reunification.

Without overthrowing this dirty traitorous band, the south Korean people cannot be free nor is it possible to put an end to foreign interference and achieve independent national reunification.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet regime is also a heinous regime of military fascist dictatorship which is faithfully carrying out the US imperialists' policy of aggression and war, frantically kicking up "anti-communist" rows.

Since their seizure of the puppet "power" with bayonet, the Pak Jung Hi military fascist clique, declaring "anti-communism" their "first national policy," have been faithfully carrying out the policy of aggression and war followed by their master, US imperialism, intensifying the fascist suppression of the patriotic de-

mocratic forces in south Korea and ceaselessly making war preparations against the northern half of the Republic.

The south Korean puppets' "anti-communist" rows became more frantic particularly as the south Korean people's aspiration after democracy and national reunification mounted and the puppets' crisis deepened.

They are madly whipping up north-south confrontation, kicking up "anti-communist" rows almost every day.

At the bidding of US imperialism, they are fanning up antagonism between north and south, stepping up war preparations and unendingly committing military provocations against the northern half of the Republic, clamouring particularly about the fictitious "threat of southward aggression."

They are bringing into south Korea nuclear weapons and other mass destruction weapons and military equipment in a big way and madly staging war exercises with the US imperialist aggressor troops, and viciously perpetrating military provocations against the northern half of the Republic, while asking for their permanent occupation of south Korea.

The daily-mounting "anti-communist" clamours and war moves by the US imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique have further intensified the tension in Korea and created serious difficulties in the way of the country's reunification.

Without destroying the military fascist dictatorship of the south Korean puppets, it is impossible to remove the tension between north and south, lay the groundwork for great national unity and achieve the country's peaceful reunification.

In order to settle the national reunification problem with the united strength of the nation, it is imperative to ensure democratic rights and liberty and freedom of political activities of all the democratic political parties and social organizations and individual personages and increase and strengthen the patriotic democratic forces in every way in south Korea.

Today in south Korea under the bloody fascist rule of the US imperialists and their lackeys, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, the people have no elementary democratic rights and all the progressive and patriotic elements are subjected to terrorism by bayonet.

After the north-south dialogue started, the Pak Jung Hi fascist gang established the one-man military dictatorship through the fascist "October Yushin (revitalization)" and proclaimed such unheard-of repressive laws as "emergency decrees" one after another and have arrested, imprisoned or killed a great number of south Korean patriots demanding the country's peaceful reunification and harshly suppressed those people and democrats who are longing for reunification and demanding negotiations and extensive exchange between north and south.

The fascist hangmen arrested and imprisoned politicians, religious men, scholars and many other patriotic people of south Korea who called for the democratization of society and national reunification and are cruelly torturing and persecuting them. And they are collectively expelling progressive students and professors from universities and colleges under unfair pretexts.

Without overthrowing the Pak Jung Hi puppet gang, the fascist hangmen, who are suppressing and destroying all the patriotic democratic forces calling for democratic rights and national reunification is it impossible to promote the national reunification cause.

Therefore, in order to achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of the country it is imperative to eliminate the obstacles to it—US imperialist aggression and interference and Pak Jung Hi's military fascist dictatorship.

The anti-fascist democratization struggle of the people developing in depth in south Korea is giving a telling blow to Pak Jung Hi's military fascist dictatorship which is maintained at the point of the bayonet.

The south Korean people fighting for their just cause will surely win victory.

Pak Gon Hun

Anti-US, National-Salvation Struggle Which Demonstrated Patriotic Spirit

—On the Occasion of the 30th Anniversary of the March 22 General Strike of South Korean Workers—

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"...**The people of south Korea have been waging an unremitting struggle, from liberation to the present, against the colonial fascist rule of US imperialism and its lackeys and for their right to live, for democracy and the reunification of the country.**"

The March 22 general strike which swept across south Korea 30 years ago was one of anti-US, national-salvation struggles of the south Korean people which mounted rapidly immediately after the August 15 liberation.

The US imperialists who landed in south Korea in place of the Japanese imperialists enforced a military administration, forcibly dissolved the people's committees organized by the people themselves to perpetuate the bisection of the country and convert south Korea into their complete colony. They whipped together reactionary forces and actively protected and fostered them to set up a separate puppet government in south Korea.

They suppressed the revolutionary struggle of the south Korean people for the country's freedom, reunification and independence with terrorism and bayonet and mobilized even tanks and planes against peaceful demonstrators and barbarously killed or arrested and imprisoned many patriotic people.

They had put down brutally the general strike in September 1946 and the all-people anti-US, national-salvation resistance in October of the same year. In 1947 they intensified their policy of terrorism and suppression on a full scale.

But, under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, a genuine people's power was established, agrarian and other democratic reforms were carried out in the northern half of the Republic, and the working people there were leading a happy life as the masters of the country.

Inspired by all successes in the revolution in the northern half, south Korean workers courageously rose and staged an around-the-clock general strike against the fascist terror rule of the US imperialists and their stooges.

At 4 a.m. on March 22, they held mass meetings in Seoul, Pusan, Inchon, Kwangju, Taegu, Taejon and other cities and factories in different parts of south Korea under the auspices of the "Struggle Committee for General Strike," where they issued declarations and manifestoes, and they staged strong mass demonstrations.

The demonstrations involved more than 200,000 workers in all industries including railway transport, communications, power industry, marine transport, and textile, metallurgical, civil engineering and mining industries.

They fought resolutely under slogans: "Punish the homicidal policemen"; "End terrorism"; "Introduce a democratic labour law"; "Enforce such an agrarian reform as the north did"; and "We are opposed to US military administration"—plus slogans demanding meeting immediate economic needs.

The general strike developed into an all-people struggle involving more than 500,000 people. It attracted peasants, students, medium and small traders and entrepreneurs and people of all other strata who conducted various forms of struggle.

Several ten thousand students in Seoul sta-

ged strikes, medium and small traders and entrepreneurs closed down their shops and enterprises, and peasants held meetings and demonstrations and attacked police stations. Demonstrators in Puan county, North Cholla Province raided a police station and finished off reactionary policemen. In Kwangju even government officials joined in the struggle. Consequently, the colonial military ruling machinery of the US imperialist aggressors was completely paralyzed.

As mentioned above, the March 22 general strike was a mass general strike assuming an anti-imperialist, anti-fascist democratic character; it fully exhibited the united strength and patriotic spirit of the working class and the might of the popular masses and dealt the US imperialist colonial fascist rule a telling blow.

The enemy, the US imperialists, who put down the general strike cold-bloodedly, are behaving in south Korea like a master even now, 30 years after the strike, and none of the demands the strikers made, shedding blood, has ever been met.

Now the US imperialists are madly trying to create "two Koreas" and ignite a new war in an attempt to keep hold on south Korea as their permanent colony, military base and strongpoint for their invasion of the whole of Korea and Asia.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique persist in the nation-splitting policy for the permanent bisection of Korea to meet the aggressive demand of their master, US imperialism. They proclaimed a "state of war" throughout south Korea and are stepping up war preparations, aggravating tension.

In order to maintain their crumbling colonial fascist rule, the Pak Jung Hi fascist outfit established the fascist "Yushin" dictatorship and proclaimed "emergency decrees," unprecedentedly evil murderous repressive laws, one after another to intensify their cruel repression of the patriotic democratic forces and break the anti-dictatorship, anti-puppet fighting spirit of the people.

In an attempt to win the favour of their master, US imperialism, and maintain the remainder of their life under its protection, intensify the suppression and plunder of the people and enjoy their wealth and prosperity, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique have long systematically offered money, valuables and women to US high-ranking officials and Congressmen to bribe them.

As a result, the south Korean workers and people are in worst conditions and their democratic rights are totally denied.

Moreover, the ever-mounting moves of the US imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique towards the permanent bisection of the country and the start of a new war have put a new obstacle in the way of the country's reunification and seriously threaten peace in our country.

All this shows that without overthrowing US imperialism and the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique in south Korea it is impossible to put an end to the colonial rule, restore national sovereignty, democratize south Korean society and achieve the country's reunification.

That is why the south Korean people have stubbornly waged a revolutionary struggle against the US imperialists and their stooges ever since the country's liberation and are now deepening their anti-fascist democratization struggle in the teeth of the enemy's brutal suppression with a firm determination to end the fascist "Yushin" dictatorship and democratize society at any cost.

With no amount of desperate efforts, however, can the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique stop the people's revolutionary advance.

The south Korean workers and people will emerge victorious from their just anti-fascist democratization struggle and their aspiration to achieve the country's reunification and live happily together with the brothers of the northern half in a big family will be surely realized.

Pak Sung Guk

INSIDE BACK COVER: A part of the drawn pipe shop of the Kangson Steel Complex

BACK COVER: Non-paddy irrigation projects are in full swing in different parts of the country according to the five-point nature-remaking policy set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. Photo shows a part of the construction site of a reservoir on the Chaeryong-gang River

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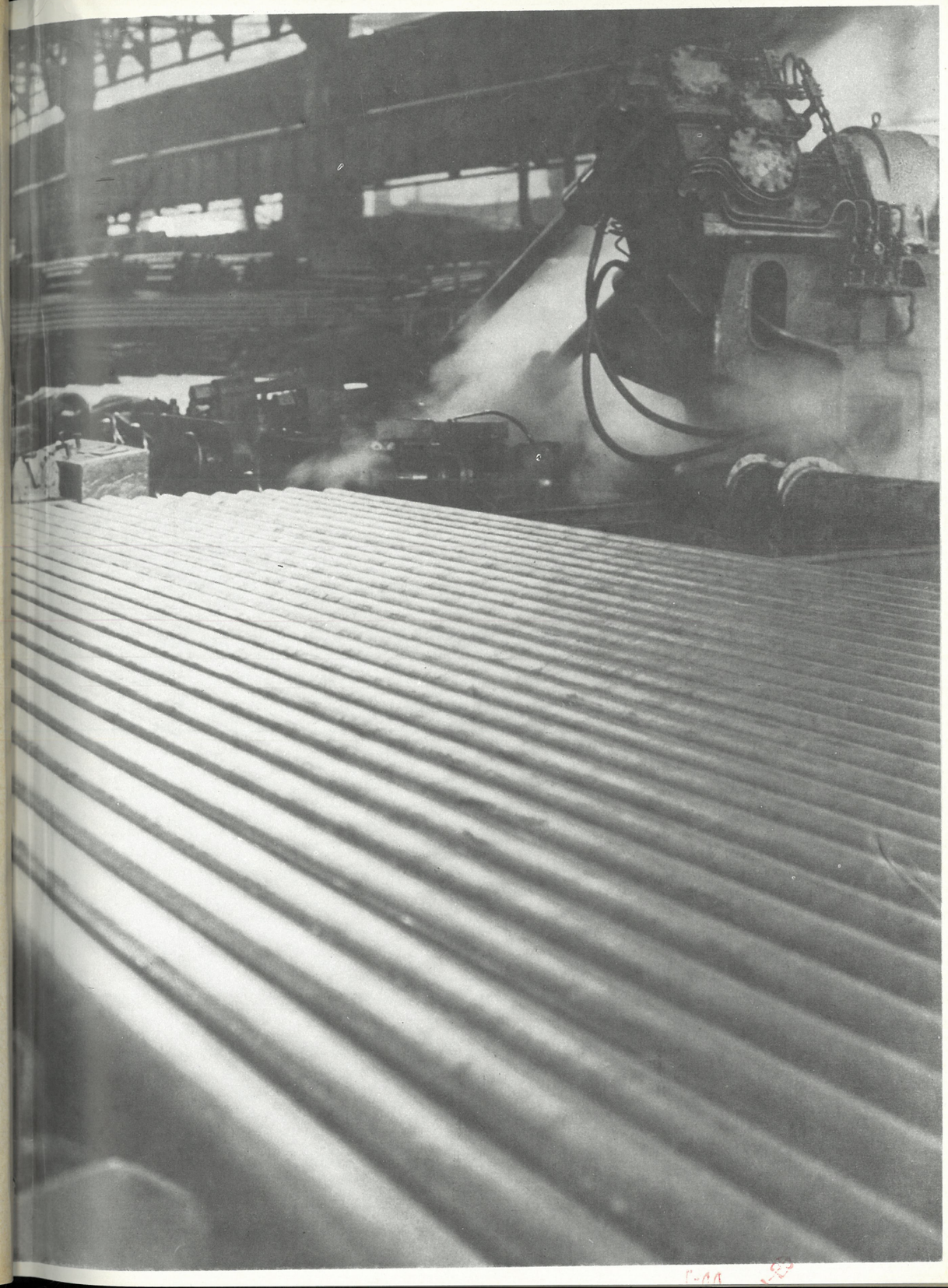

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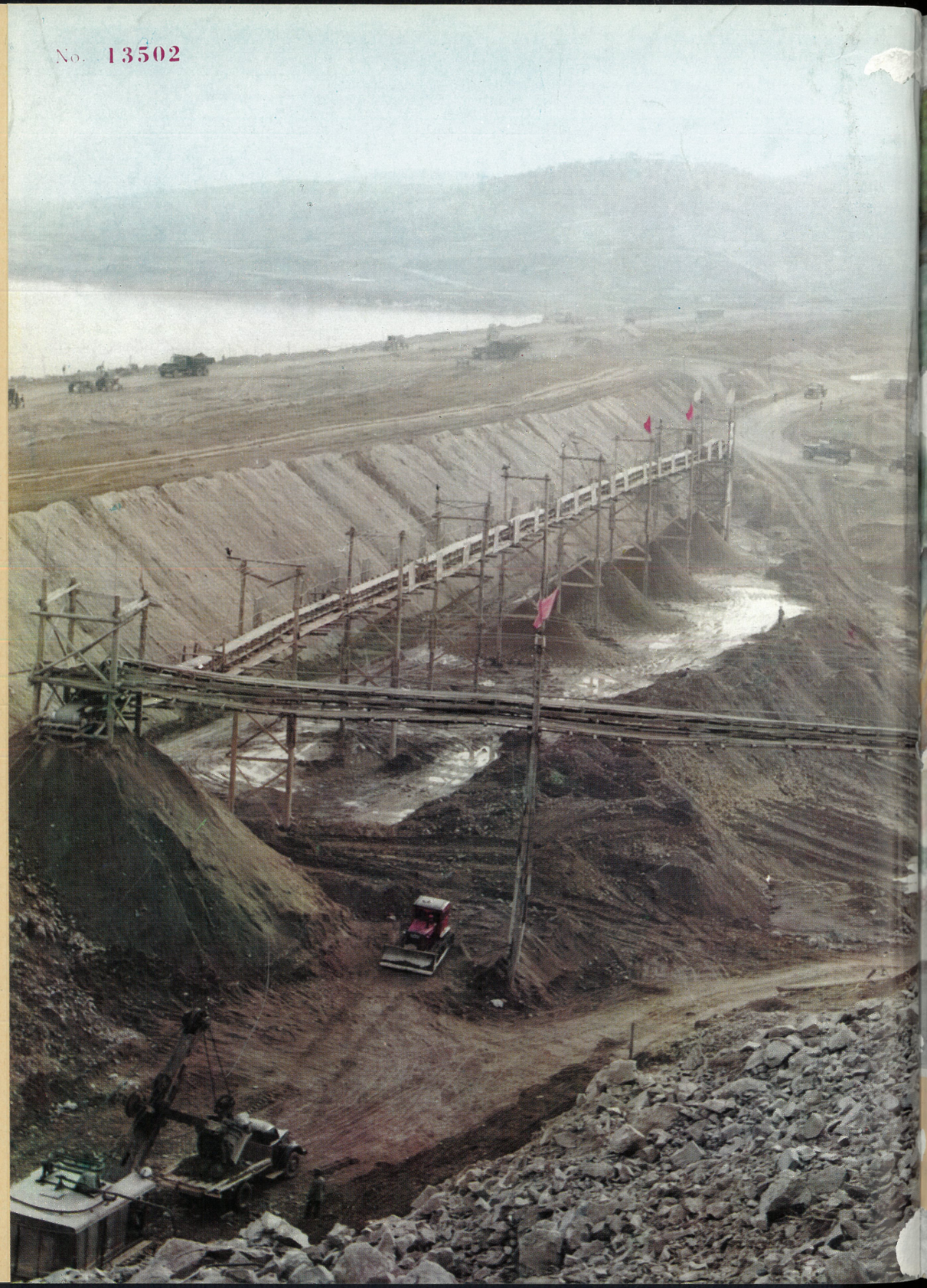

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